THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1879. NO. 200.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

MRS. KATE COBB'S HOPELESS LIFE.

Her Friends Talking of Insanity—Bishop's Slender Hope—Coincidences that Make the Superstitious Talk in Norwich—Other Matters.

NORWICH, January 23.—Kate Cobb's sentence has been the talk of Norwich since the great case ended. The calmness with which she heard her doom pronounced astonished even those who had witnessed her cheerful mood in confinement and during the trial. Since her sentence her manner has undergone a complete change. For the last two days she has been "out of sorts" with everything and everybody. She has condemned both judge and jury in most emphatic language, finds fault with the jailer and her accommodations, and displays at times a temper that makes her attendants look upon her with fear. Yesterday a lady called to offer spiritual consolation, but Kate soon convinced her that she was not in the mood, and the lady retired in short order. Her actions are considered queer, to say the least, and some of her acquaintances are hinting at insanity. Wesley Bishop is very down-hearted at the prospect that he will be tried for murder in the first degree. He believed that if he was instrumental in causing the conviction of Kate, the state would accept a plea from him of murder in the second degree. This proposition Prosecutor Waller is not disposed to accept, nor is the public willing that he should do so. Mr. Waller states that the law is clear and explicit in a case of murder by poison. It says that a murder of that character is murder in the first degree, and on that degree he must be tried. Yet the jury, if in their opinion the testimony does not warrant a conviction on that charge, can return a verdict of murder in the second degree. It is not known what evidence the state has in its possession, but it is believed that it will take but little evidence to convict him. His own admissions are enough. He confessed several weeks ago to having given his wife a morphine powder on the night of her death. Doubtless he will deny this on the stand. Were he to be defended by such counsel as Kate Cobb, he might stand a chance of saving his neck, but, unfortunately, he will be poorly represented. The feeling against the man is intense. A relative called on him Saturday, and to him Bishop said "that he was through with this world and all its affairs and did not care how soon he shuffled off this mortal coil." In the next breath he nervously inquired "what were the chances of getting off with imprisonment for life." He thinks Kate is fortunate to get off with a life imprisonment.

Mrs. James McGuire, a very intimate friend of the Cobb family, died Friday, and attached to her death is a very singular coincidence. When Charles Cobb died last June, she was at his house, and while at the funeral was taken suddenly sick with some unknown disease that baffled the physician's skill to determine its nature. She recovered, after a long and painful illness, and apparently enjoyed good health up to last Thursday midnight. At that hour her old disease suddenly reappeared, and she was again violently taken sick. It was at that hour Kate Cobb received her verdict. Friday morning at about the time Kate Cobb was sentenced, Mrs. McGuire died. There is great discord in the ranks of Victory Lodge of Good Templars, owing to many of the members standing by Kate Cobb in her trial. Several have resigned, and many more intend to follow the example at the next meeting. The order is very large and influential, and numbers a good portion of the ladies of the city. One of its members, Mrs. Alice Peckham, testified for Kate on the stand. She said that "she would sooner shield a member of the order than one outside of it," and made every endeavor to protect Kate. The next day after she testified she was stricken with a paralytic shock, and her life is despaired of.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Governor McCreary has ordered the return of the cavalry company that was sent to Breathitt county. They accomplished the arrest of William Fletcher, who murdered Judge Burnett. A freight train on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad was ditched near Detroit, killing Chas. Reed, a brakeman, and breaking the ribs of Conductor Richard Bare. A broken rail caused the accident. While workmen were engaged, Wednesday, in tearing down the walls of P. Wilson & Son's building, which burned some days ago, a large portion of the south wall crumbled away suddenly, precipitating two men, Martin Jordan and Thomas McGrane into the cellar a distance of nearly sixty feet. McGrane was instantly killed, and Jordan died half an hour afterwards. Both were married and leave families.

A young people's literary society at Deerfield, near Lebanon, Ohio, has been troubled by a lot of roughs congregating in the vicinity for some weeks past. Last Saturday the society stationed a guard at the door. The roughs attempted to force an entrance. The guard promptly drew knives and commenced work in earnest. One Fairchild was cut seven times on the head and shoulders and carried away on a shutter. He is thought to be mortally wounded. The rest of the gang fled. No arrests.

ERIE, PA., January 23.—Mrs. Captain Daniel Dobbins died here, to-day, in her 100th year. She was living in Erie when Commodore Perry fitted out his fleet that whipped out the British at Put-in-Bay in the war of 1812. Mrs. Dobbins, whose husband helped equip the fleet, was well acquainted with Perry and his officers. Lafayette was a guest at her house when he visited Erie in 1824. Her mental vigor was remarkable for one of her extreme age, and she retained a vivid recollection of the past up to within a short time previous to her death.

SCRANTON, PA., January 23.—In Hyde park, Monday night, Mrs. Davis and a year old child were burned to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

ST. JOHN, January 23.—Wm. O'Brien and two sons were burned to death in their camp at Milberry Brook, Friday last.

NEW YORK, January 23.—In the trial of Colonel Kiett's suit for libel against the New York Times to-day, Mr. Choate, for the defense, contended that the article did not refer to the plaintiff, but to one Thomas Kiett, who is also known as Colonel Kiett.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The chief of police received, several days ago, from the chief of police of Dallas, Texas, a communication asking for the arrest of W. A. Ellis, of that city, who is under indictment for swindling numerous leather firms in Texas. This morning the detectives arrested Ellis.

BLASIUS PISTORIUS.

The Governor Signs the Commutation of His Sentence to Imprisonment for Life.

Philadelphia Times.

The Governor yesterday commuted the death sentence of Blasius Pistorius to imprisonment for life. Pistorius was a parish priest in the diocese of Treves, Germany. In order to escape the vengeance of Bismarck, whom he had offended by public criticisms, he fled to this country in the spring of 1875 and went to live with his brother, John, a farmer, near Norristown. A few weeks afterward he presented his credentials as a priest to Father Monaghan, of Norristown, and in a displeasing manner demanded, rather than requested, privilege to celebrate mass. Father Monaghan having told him that, although his representation was doubtless true, his application would be held under advisement until after consultation with Archbishop Wood, the impatient Pistorius penned an ill-considered letter to the archbishop, which, of course, was not answered.

In a dispute concerning alleged trespass by cows, belonging to Isaac Jaquette, whose farm adjoined that of John Pistorius, Jaquette was shot by Blasius Pistorious and mortally wounded. In July, 1875, the Montgomery county court convicted him of murder in the first degree. It being claimed that he was insane, a commission was appointed to examine him, but while they considered him a man of extreme irritability and violent impulses, they were unable to decide that he was not sane. Exceptions having been taken to the admission of certain testimony, application was made to the supreme court for a new trial and it was granted. On the ground that popular opinion in Montgomery county was against Pistorius, by reason of his indiscreet behavior during the trial and in prison, his counsel obtained a change of venue, and the second trial was held in this city early last year. Pistorius being again convicted of murder in the first degree. In April Judge Mitchell sentenced him to be hanged, when Pistorius, in open court, created a sensation by denouncing the judge as a "murderer of justice," and fiercely upbraiding his counsel, whom he charged with being in league with Bismarck to have his life. A second appeal to the supreme court was made, but failed. Recently, however, the board of pardons recommended a commutation to imprisonment for life, which the governor has signed.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The French Budget—The Ice at Antwerp—The German Budget, Etc.

BERLIN, January 23.—In Tuesdays's sitting of the Prussian budget committee the minister of Finance declared in his own name, though not on behalf of the ministry of state, that, until a new source of revenue from indirect taxation was created in Germany, and until it was ascertained what portion of surplus could be transferred to individual states, it would be useless to discuss the question of income and class taxes as any reform of the present system of taxation would be impossible.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, January 24.—The lower house in the Prussian diet yesterday discussed the motion by Herr Keereman calling upon the prussian ministry to instruct the representatives in the federal council to oppose the parliamentary discipline bill. A motion made by the conservatives to pass to the order of the day was rejected by a vote of 299 to 62. Keereman's motion was also rejected, but one of similar tendency, introduced by the nationals, liberals and progressists, was adopted to the effect that the existing guarantees of liberty of speech and the independent standing of the regulations relative to parliamentary business, and the discipline constitute the essential basis of both the Prussian and imperial constitutions, and that relative to the bill now before the federal council, the protection of the constitutional rights can safely be left to the reichstag itself. During the debate Count Stalberg Werrigerode, the representative of the imperial chancellor, declared that the diet was incompetent to interfere in the matter which was before the federal council. The government therefore declined to make any statement concerning the contents of the bill, or the attitude they intended to assume with regard thereto.

The German army estimates show an increase of 80,000 men.

LONDON, January 23.—A Loyd's dispatch from Antwerp, dated yesterday, says: The ice in the roads and river has considerably increased since yesterday. A boat coming in was capsized and eight men drowned.

A dispatch to Loyds from Heligoland, dated to-day, says: The Elbe is blockaded with ice and steamers are unable to force an entrance. A captain of a ship, recently arrived at Queenstown, writes to Loyds that he saw fifty miles west of Fastnet, on the 16th inst., a steamar alongside of a burning wreck. The steamer ordered him to keep on his course and say nothing about the affair under the penalty of being also burned. The steamer had not the appearance of being a merchantman or a man-of-war. She had 150 or 200 men on board, apparently English.

Alexander Carregie, merchant, Bishop's Gate street, within E. C., has failed. Liabilities £150,000.

Severe cold weather prevails, and much suffering and destitution are reported in all parts of Great Britain.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

EDINBURG, January 24.—The Scotsman's London correspondent hears on high authority that the government, because of anxiety to avoid a mishap in Afghanistan during the February snows, sent dispatches to India on Tuesday suggesting that the advance from Candahar and Jellalabad had better be stopped, and also inquiring into the feasibility of holding Candahar through the winter.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 24.—The Times in its financial article this morning says: "On account of the dearth of good investments people are beginning to look toward the United States' four per cent. bonds. We believe the syndicate has already sold to jobbers and others here a considerable portion of the amount it has just contracted for."

PARIS, January 23.—Rentes rose in price to-day upon the rumor that an interpellar would be addressed to Leon Say, minister of finance, in the chamber of deputies in regard to the conversion of the five per cent. rentes, and that he would reply that he considered such conversion inopportune in the present circumstances.

M. Say presented the budget for 1880 in the chamber of deputies this afternoon.

A telegram from the governor of the French colony of New Caledonia says that the movable columns of troops had cooped up the insurgents on the shore of cape Goulvain, which they captured after a warm engagement in which a sub-lieutenant and a private were killed.

Ex-President Grant and family embarked to-day on board the French mail steamer Labourdonnais for India.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, January 24.—The prosecution of the Lanterne, a radical newspaper, for libeling officials, has commenced. It is asserted that the radicals will introduce motions favoring complete amnesty to-morrow and will introduce bills relative to the freedom of the press and the right of a public meeting in a short time.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 22.—Safvet Pasha, the new ambassador to Paris, has started for his post. It is believed that several further conferences will be necessary before a definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey can be signed. The Russian wording makes it of superior authority to the treaty of Berlin, thus placing Turkey under the direct influence of Russia. The Turks reject this formula.

TIRNOVA, January 23.—While the Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, is the choice of the younger members of the Bulgarian assembly, which is to elect the ruler for Bulgaria, the older leaders favor Prince Henri, of Russia, formerly the German ambassador of Constantinople.

MADRID, January 23.—The Spanish vice consul at Puerta Plata, San Domingo, has been dismissed for sanctioning the arrest of two insurgent generals who had taken refuge on board a Spanish steamer, and were afterwards shot. The Spanish government has demanded satisfaction from San Domingo for outraging the protections of its flag.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, January 24.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent hears that Captain-General Campas will be recalled from Cuba before the assembling of the new cortes, he having expressed willingness to become minister of war after the completion of the Havana elections. The authorities are investigating concerning the reported secret societies in Madrid and Valencia. It is understood that all the liberal republicans except Castellar and the adherents of Sagasta have decided to abstain from participation in general elections.

ROME, January 23.—The vatican will shortly take steps to re-establish relations with the Mexican government. Should the negotiations prove unsuccessful, the wants of the Mexican church will be supplied in the best manner possible without the intervention of the government.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, January 24.—The government is keeping a sharp look out, and a war vessel is under steam watching for a steamer laden with arms and ammunition bound for Hayti.

About Portraits.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LITTLE ROCK, January 24.—In the senate yesterday a resolution to remove the portraits of Grant and Lincoln and substitute therefor those of Jackson and Lee was defeated by a vote of 18 to 9.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

BUTLER AND THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS

An Interesting Day in the Potter Committee—Extravagance in the Public Printing Office—Will There be an Extra Session?—Defining Polygamy, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Unless some unforeseen cause should arise, there is but little probability of an extra session of congress collectively, or of the senate specially, which the office seekers and their backers are so anxious to bring about. Thousands are looking anxiously forward to the chance of having their "claims" considered in the new organization of the next congress, which will come into life on the 4th of March, but will hardly meet before the regular time, on the first Monday of December next.

The president is hurrying up nominations for all immediate and many prospective vacancies, to occur in March, in cases of reappointment. The presence of congress keeps him in a state of ferment and disturbed anxiety. He sits uneasy in his stolen seat, and fears a mine to be sprung under it any day, which may hoist him and his mongrel concern out of the offices they occupy.

There are but two matters of legislation upon which any serious disagreement may occur between the two houses. First, the juror's test oath, one of the relics of republican intolerance and passion, by which the intelligence, substance and character of the south are excluded from juries in the federal courts. That exclusion operates most unjustly and odiously, and ought to be abolished, now that fourteen years nearly have passed away since the close of the civil war.

The other objectionable matter is the demand of the department of justice for a quarter of a million of dollars to pay partisan supervisors and deputy marshals who were employed to aid the republican candidates in different southern and northern states at the fall elections. Although it is technically true that the judges of the circuit courts appoint the supervisors of elections upon the application of two citizens in a city or town of twenty thousand inhabitants, and of ten in a county or parish, they are practically under the direction of the department of justice, as are the deputy marshals especially, who are said to be appointed without limit under the general power of executing the laws.

The fund to pay these officers, who were never more glaringly partisan than at the late elections—no, not even under Landaulet Williams—is expended under the direction of the attorney-general for the time being. The responsibility is his, and if under any political pretext he exceeds the appropriation he must expect to take the consequences. The house of representatives is in no temper to vote the extra quarter of a million which Mr. Devens asks; and if the senate insists upon it, there may be trouble. Otherwise, it will go over for future discussion.

The bill providing for the payment of pension arrearages has been referred by Hayes to Sherman and Schurz. The political consequences of the veto would, many republicans say, drive the soldiers' vote from the party. A republican congressman from Ohio said that a veto must give that state to the democrats. It is extremely doubtful whether Hayes will have the courage to follow the advice of Schurz and Sherman and veto the bill. That their advice will be adverse to the bill there can be no doubt. Sherman has always opposed it. The proposition is an old one. He is opposed to it now. He knows that it would defeat resumption and create a deficit. If passed, he declared one of two things necessary—additional taxation or an issue of bonds. It involves an increase of the cost of the war of $100,000,000, and it may be of $150,000,000, and half of this must be paid at once. By repealing the statutes of limitation now existing as to time and evidence, it throws wide the door for an attack on the treasury department through the pension bill. Commissioner Bentley of the pension bureau is preparing an estimate of the cost of the bill. The estimates put before the senate were fallacious and ridiculous. They were based on the provisions of a different bill, and put its cost at $13,000,000. The real cost will be six times that amount, and will be at the rate of $25,000,000 a year. The claims of individual pensioners will vary from $3,000 to $10,000, with some reaching $12,000, and there are 40,000 now on the rolls. The additional cost made necessary, so far as these are concerned, can be calculated. The real difficulty will be in estimating the expenditure needed by the additions of the pension roll made possible by the bill. To carry out the provisions of the bill will need in the first year half a million of dollars to pay for clerical force, and $50,000,000 to pay pensioners. If the bill is signed, no payments will be made until some appropriation is made, and such an appropriation will sweep out of sight all the past economies made by the house.

The senate committee on judiciary has agreed to report a bill defining polygamy and providing that any person practicing it, or believing in polygamy, shall be disqualified from performing jury duty. If this bill becomes a law, the Mormon power would be restricted to a small limit. All the courts in the territory are under the control of congress. The Gentiles charge that through the superior numbers of the Mormons, the latter have been able to control the election machinery and carry matters in their own way. The Gentiles say that prosecutions cannot be carried on against Mormons, because the juries selected are almost invariably of Mormon faith and sworn to defend their rights. The decision of the supreme court two weeks ago that laws enacted by the territorial assembly against polygamy are constitutional, dealt Mormonism a terrible blow and if the bill to be reported from the committee becomes a law, the faithful will be in no condition to continue their contest.

In the Potter committee yesterday a member asked: "Where are those dispatches that were published in the New York Tribune?" Mr. Hiscock thereupon expressed his belief that General Butler had them. The general then made the statement that certain dispatches had come into his possession early last spring. He found them upon his private table, but has no knowledge how they came there. These dispatches, it was said, were part of those printed in the Tribune. If so, he had nothing to do with their publication. They had been furnished to the Tribune before they came into his hands. During the summer they were missed for several weeks, and subsequently they were found again, when he had them numbered and stamped and put in a place of safety. He was willing to place them at the service of the committee. In doing so he contended they should be printed and made public or placed within the power of any member of the committee to make them public. At the same time he protested against the whole system of investigating the dispatches and insisted it would be wiser for both parties not to inquire into them. However, upon proper receipts being given, the committee could have the dispatches that were in his possession.

Immediately upon the assembling of the committee this morning Mr. Butler arose to a personal explanation and read a statement from the Washington Post to the effect that the cipher dispatches were in his possession all of last summer, and that at one time they were missed from his desk. He said that if he made such a statement as that he must have been drunk or insane. [Laughter.] On the contrary, what he did say was to show the impossibility that the dispatches printed in the Tribune came from him, and in this statement he was borne out by another member of congress.

Mr. Hiscock—Yes; I had good reason to believe that the telegrams were copied for the Tribune before they came into your hands.

Zeberia Moses, clerk to the secretary of the senate, testified that he saw a burlesque certificate from Louisiana called the "Smith" certificate, but did not know what became of it. A secret session was then held, and 170 cipher dispatches were handed over by Butler to the committee, which are to be lithographed for the committee's exclusive use. It was desired that Mr. Tilden should be called and allowed to have counsel.

S. H. St. Martin was recalled at the request of Secretary Sherman, and stated that nearly the whole of his evidence before the sub-committee at New Orleans was false. He received $450 for testifying. He afterwards returned the money to Gibson and Maddox; never intended to make any charge against Stenger, member of the committee, but against Maddox; never received instructions from Stenger to fix up witness. The examination of St. Martin will be resumen to-morrow.

Mr. Finley has submitted to the house committee on public expenditures his report with reference to the investigation of the government printing office, after charging general extravagance in the management of the department. Mr. Finley recommends the entire abolishment of the printing office, and that the printing of the government be let out by contract to the lowest bidder. The report proposes that only the Congressional Record and the bills offered in either house of congress be printed in Washington.

The senate committee on commerce had a long session to-day, but reached no conclusion on the New York custom-house nominations.

The senate committee on post-offices and post roads authorized their chairman to offer as amendments to the post-office bill all the postal legislation which was added to the house post-route bill by the senate last session, except the Brazilian subsidiary clauses. These legislative proceedings relate to the classification of mail matter, compensation of railroads and the franking privilege.

The senate sub-committee on commerce heard arguments to-night in favor of the house bill to regulate inter-state transportation by common carriers. Speeches were made by Representative Reagan, of the house commerce committee, and several gentlemen representing the commercial and shipping interests of New York and Pennsylvania. The committee then adjourned to next Wednesday night.

Solicitor-general Phillips will leave here to-morrow for Alabama to defend the United States officials on trial before the Selma courts.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

Edmunds Withdraws His Buncombe Resolutions—The Consular Bill Passed.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Messrs. Windom, Allison and Withers were appointed a conference committee on the part of the senate on the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Matthews (Ohio) introduced a bill to grant to the American Ocean Cable and Telegraph Land Wire association, of Philadelphia, the right of way and privilege to lay land and operate submarine telegraph cables on the Atlantic and Pacific coast of the United States and to establish telegraph communication between the United States, Europe and Asia. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Windom, from the conference committe on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to and the bill was passed. It now goes to the president for signature. In the explanation of the report of Mr. Windom he said the amendments of the senate were all agreed to in conference with amendments striking out the appropriation of $20,000 for charges d'affaires ad interim and diplomatic officers abroad, and twenty thousand dollars for diplomatic and consular service to be expended in discretion of the president. The total amount of appropriation by the bill as passed is $1,087,835 or $10,200 more than the bill for the present fiscal year.

The bill for taking the tenth census was reported. It will be called for consideration Tuesday next.

A favorable report was submitted from the committee on education and labor on a bill to promote the education of the blind. It appropriates a quarter of a million as a perpetual fund to aid in the education of the blind in the United States through the American printing house for the blind.

A bill to amend the patent laws was resumed, the pending question being on the motion of Edmunds, submitted yesterday, to lay it aside and take up the resolution declaring the validity of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. Edmunds said that he had found by the vote of the senate last night that a majority was adverse to considering his resolution. It was useless to waste the time of the senate, and, therefore, he withdrew his motion to take them up.

The senate then considered and subsequently passed the bill to amend the patent laws.

The army reorganization bill will come up to-morrow.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: North Carolina—J. D. White, Greensboro; Wiley A. Walker, Winston; South Carolina—James H. Goss, Union Court-house; Alonzo Webster, Orangeburgh; R. W. Boone, Newberry Court-house; Georgia—Frederick Ball, LaGrange; Alabama—Mrs. M. E. Henry, Decatur; Mississippi—Robert Stewart, Macon; John B. Deason, Brookhaven; Frank M. Goar, Tupelo; Texas—C. B. Tabin, Galveston; A. G. Wilcox, Rockdale; August B. Palm, Roundrock; Charles H. Clifford, Hearne, Charles Keckenbarger, Bonham; A. B. Norton, Dallas.

THE HOUSE.

The house has agreed to the conference report on the consular and the diplomatic appropriation bill. It leaves the bill almost identical with the law of the last session. The post-office appropriation bill has been reported from the committee on appropriations.

The house went into committee of the whole on the bill to apply the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the education of the people.

The bill was discussed at considerable length, being earnestly supported by Goode, of Virginia; Bell, of Georgia; Loring, of Massachusetts; Monroe, of Ohio; Cain, of South Carolina, and others, and opposed by Dunnell, Patterson, Southard and Townsend. No action was taken.

The house is in session to-night on a bill to regulate the postage on third-class mail matter.

The memorial of Emeline B. Wells and Zina Young Williams, daughter of the late Brigham Young, presented by the speaker to-day and referred to the committee on judiciary, asks for a repeal of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 and for legislation to protect the women and children of Utah.

The Savannah Course.

SAVANNAH, January 23.—The second day's meeting was very largely attended. The race time in all the races was remarkably fast—that in the second heat of the first race was the fastest on record over this track.

First race—Bonaventure stake, for four year olds, mile heat. Burgamot, Speculation and Captain Erhard were entered. The first heat was won by Burgamot, Speculation second, Erhard third—Time, 1.48½. The second heat was won by Burgamot; Erhard, second; Speculation, third. Time, 1.45¼.

Second race—mile dash, started with Essaliah, Leroy, Egypt and Governor Hampton, was a fast race and won by Egypt; Essaliah, second; Hampton, third; Leroy, fourth—Time, 1:46½. The third race, mile heats, four starters, Bill Dillon being withdrawn on account of not being in a condition to run, was a splendid contest. The first heat was won by Little Reb; Jim Bell Good, second; Hattie F, third; Rappahannock, fourth—Time, 1:47. Second heat—It was a splendid start and fine race, faster time being made than in the first race: Little Reb won; Jim Bell, second; Rappahannock, third; Hattie F, fourth—Time, 1:46¼. The races close on Saturday.

On Their Return.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The congressional deputation accompanying the remains of Congressman Schleicher to Texas left here this evening for Washington City via Atlanta and Charlotte. S.

Cotton at Sea.

NORFOLK, January 23.—Cleared for Liverpool to-day the bark Maiden City, with 2,700 bales of cotton. Cleared for Havre, the bark San Sego, with 731 bales.

MAKING IT PAY.

TROY DYE MAKES A CONFESSION.

How He First Listened to the Tempter, Hesitated and Finally Yielded—The California Plan of Making an Office Profitable—Picking Out Old Men With Long Purses.

The following is the statement made by Troy Dye, the Sacramento murderer, in court during his trial:

Last may he was sick half of each day. For a long time he had an extra severe pain; it seemed as if something rose in his skull, and it made him cry out; then if he would see an object at a certain distance it would appear double, and that defect still remains. He had confusion of ideas. He is now 35 years of age; enlisted in the federal army at 17; was in the sixth Kansas about seven months, and was transferred to the fourth Kansas. He can hear very little out of the right ear; the sight of his right eye is not affected, but there is something wrong about it; cannot tell exactly what. He was elected in 1876 public administrator, and made an active campaign.

"KILLERS"—THE CRIME SUGGESTED.

Haymond asked: "When did any one first suggest to you anything about having 'killers?'"

Objected to as assuming a state of facts not proven.

Haymond said he could show that others than Lawton and Anderson suggested it, but he wanted to consult with the sheriff first as to whether the disclosure of the names would tend to defeat the ends of justice.

Haymond—When were "killers" first suggested to you seriously?

Witness—I cannot say, as it was talked to me so much. Every one on the street would ask: "When are you going to send out your killers?" It was first suggested, probably, about two weeks after the election, by a man who was in earnest, apparently. Tom Lawton suggested it to witness in May last, when he and Tom first went down the river to his brother's. Lawton often talked of it. Witness finally assented. It was about the 1st of June when these propositions were made seriously. They came from a man in very high standing in this community. Witness replied to him he wanted to come out of office white. The man never spoke of it again. He was in earnest. Then another party known to the sheriff spoke to him. He had complained to the man of the hard times, and the office paid nothing. The man said it would pay if he only knew how to use it, and he asked him what he meant, and said that when things came his way he'd know how to exercise his office. The man replied: "Why don't you have some of these old rich fellows croaked?" I thought he said choked. I was always raised honest and never had murder in my heart; I was always kind-hearted. Men would often ask, jocularly, about my "killers" being out.

THE IDEA OF CRIME BECOMING FIXED.

I began to ponder on the matter, and it grew into my mind till I could think of nothing else, as I might say. I could not say what my conduct was to people—they can say best; but I remember my old friends asking what had come over me, why I moped and looked so. Mr. Ahardt, an old friend, told a friend of his that witness was acting strange to him. He told the friend he was not aware of it.

Q. Who was the party who suggested to you to kill people?

Haymond advised witness not to answer, because the party was known to the sheriff, and the end of public justiee required that the name should be withheld.

The court thought the name had better not be given.

Witness resumed: The man suggested a particular person to be killed—a Miss Washburn. At that time witness had never thought of committing any criminal offense, and spurned the idea. I cannot say why I did not go to the sheriff and district attorney and tell them of the offer. I ought to have done so. I promised the man not to tell of it.

ANDERSON APPEARS.

Next, in April, another man suggested to me about killing—it was Edward Anderson. He came to my saloon one night and had a man with him. After a while he pointed me out and said, "This is the public administrator; he can only make anything out of the office by having a 'killer.' I feel as if I'd take a job; I feel as if I'd kill any one for $100. Odell in the morning is going to stop our meat." The other man asked, "How do you pay killers'?" I said, "On the share." Next day Anderson came in and said: "I came near giving you a job; I saw an old fellow on L street; he is rich; I saw him coming from the show; I stopped in his gateway with a bar of iron, and was going to knock him down, but two men were with him." I told Anderson that that would never do. Anderson said the man had money and no relatives; that was old man Jackson. I am telling the truth; may God never let me leave this chair if I am not; I've no hard feelings against Anderson; no desire to put anything on him untrue. It must have been in May, and, according to my brother's testimony, May 5, that I yielded. Jackson was in my saloon one night; did not tell Anderson to kill him; did not send Anderson to follow him to the post-office and kill him; never told Anderson or anyone to poison Jackson; do not know that Anderson or Clark went to do it. Anderson told me he and Lawton went to Jackson to poison him. When he went to kill Tullis, that was the first time he told me of the attempt to poison Jackson. I first yielded to the idea of killing in May last. This man (nameless) said: "Your office is a good one if you know how to use it," and I studied over it.

THE MURDER OF TULLIS DECIDED ON.

One day a man in Georgetown owed me money and I went to get it, and Lawton asked leave to go with me. I failed to get the money and we went on to my brother's, and Lawton then told me he and the other man made it up to help. At my brother's there was talk about Tullis living alone and hiring Chinese, and being rich and a bachelor. After supper a conversation sprang up about Tullis again, and young Odell said he thought Tullis had no connections. Next morning, as Lawton and I drove along, Lawton talked to me about Tullis. At Mr. Jackson's house, where we stopped a while on the road, a young man asked about my office, and said: 'If old Tullis would die you'd make something." Of course he meant nothing. As we drove away Lawton said: "See, all the neighbors want him to die." When we got to town Lawton and the other man talked me over—the other man as much as Lawton—only he was smart enough to do anything; I knew what sort of a man Lawton was, and I can't say why I associated with such a man. One morning, after Lawton and I came up from down the river—I had previously told him as we came up I'd have nothing to do with the killing—one morning, I say, in the saloon I found Lawton and the other party in the back room. The other party said: "Here's the stuff in the box to croak that fellow, and we want two bottles of whisky."

ATTEMPT TO POISON TULLIS.

I got them the whisky. Lawton went down to Tullis, and came back and reported his attempt. I saw them put the poison in the liquor for Tullis. I did not have an agreement with Lawton as to what he was to get for poisoning Tullis, but he was to have a portion of the gain. I had a similar understanding afterward with Lawton and Anderson. There was another party who was to have a share also.

Question. Who was that party?

Objected to by Haymond on the grounds that it would tend to defeat justice.

Jones said such an objection could only properly come from the prosecuting attorney, who knows the facts, and has known them, and can do his duty and will do it. Jones added that the sheriff said that if it is the man who is not here, Dye can tell it, so far as he is concerned.

The court ruled that the witness had the matter in his own hands—he could answer if he liked. He was in a position where there was no power in the court to compel him.

Mr. Haymond said it might injure Dye's case with the jury to name the man, but Dye would willingly tell the officers who the man is.

Mr. Blanchard agreed to this, and Jones withdrew the question.

Further cross-examination elicited nothing new.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

The Troops Killing the Starved Savages Who Escaped from Fort Robinson.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FORT ROBINSON, January 23.—Couriers arrived this morning confirming the news received last night of the battle between Captain Wessels's command and the Cheyennes yesterday morning. Trails were discovered leading in the direction of a range of hills, eighteen miles northwest of Bluff station, and forty miles from here, and were followed by Captain Wessels until he was within three miles of the hills, where he halted and formed a skirmish line. All four companies were deployed as skirmishers, company F, Lieutenant Baxter, moving from the south to the northeast side; company H, Captain Wessels, directly opposite; company E, Captain Lawson, closed in at the mouth of the ravine where the Indians had entrenched themselves and company A moved to their rear, thus hemming them in on all four sides, leaving no possible avenue of escape. The Indians had placed themselves in a deep washout. Thus under cover, as soon as the skirmishers were within a hundred yards of the savage stronghold, the latter opened a deadly fire, killing Sergeant Taggart and privates Brown and Nelson of Co A, and dangerously, if not fatally, wounding private Deboisse of Co. H. Despite the dreadful volley poured into the troops they steadily advanced and when within 75 yards of the savages's position the fire was opened on all sides with terrible effect. At this moment Captain Wessels, leading his company and loudly cheering them forward, received a slight scalp wound from a pistol, rendering him completely insensible. Lieutenaht Chase, of company A, seeing the commanding officer fall, rushed forward and instantly seized Captain Wessels and carried him beyond range. He then led his own company to the very edge of a washout where they fought the enemy with unabated fury. Wessels regained consciousness, came to the front and seeing the ground strewn with the dead bodies of savages, implored his men to cease firing, with a view of getting the remaining Cheyennes to surrender, the latter stubbornly refused and rushed at the troops with hunting knives. They seemed determined to surrender in death only. At the cessation of firing, the dead bodies of 23 Indians were found in the rifle pits occupied by them. This number included 17 bucks, 4 squaws and 2 papooses; nine remained, of whom 1 buck and 5 squaws were more or less wounded, and three squaws were unhurt. Of the troops but three heretofore mentioned were killed, and Captain Wessels and a private of his company. The wounded. The latter cannot live.

CHICAGO.

Lieutenant Varnum's Evidence in the Reno Investigation.

CHICAGO, January 23.—In the Reno inquiry, Lieutenant Varnum testified that he thought Reno took the best possible position after he left the woods with his command, but there were hardly enough men to hold it. Reno, however, created a diversion in the Indian village. The Indians must have attacked Custer about the time Reno left the woods, but the witness thought the main fighting force of the village was opposing Reno. He saw Custer's gray horse moving along the bluffs down the river at about the time the skirmish line was formed. It was three-quarters of a mile away. An hour later, Colonel Benteen joined Reno over the hill, and, about the same time, witness heard firing away down the stream, but it was a crash and did not sound like a general engagement. At that time he did not think it came from Custer, but thought it might be the Indians in the village. When he saw the Gray-horse cavalry, he thought Custer was making a detour to strike the other end of the Indian village. The witness said that there was some pretty warm work about Reno's quarters, and for some time it seemed as though the whole Indian village were about to advance on him. Reno did not exhibit any remarkable conduct, either for bravery or coolness. There was considerable speculation among the Reno command regarding the whereabouts of Custer, and whether he was in a predicament too. The witness, at that time, had no idea Custer had been slaughtered, but believed the Indians had driven him off and were coming back on Reno. Had Reno gone forward with his command to assist Custer he would have been obliged to go through the Indian village, and the witness did not believe that could have been done by either command. He did not care to answer the question whether the conduct of Reno at this battle was such as to inspire his men with courage, but finally said there was no cowardice in it. There was some little demoralization and great haste in the method of Reno's force in getting out of the woods.

Bayard Taylor's Will.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—The late Bayard Taylor, in his will, bequeathed "the sword of Schiller, presented to him by William Makepeace Thackeray, to be deposited in Schiller's house in Germany among other relics of the poet." He leaves his unpublished writings to his wife and George H. Botter.

The Billiard Game.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK January 24.—The sixth game of the billiard tournament between Maurice Daly and Gallagher resulted in favor of the former by 600 to 290. The seventh game between Schooner, of Chicago, and Rudolph, resulted in favor of the former, winning by 600 to 296.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—A snow-white buck was killed in Amelia county, Va., last week.

—Charlotte, N. C., has formed a permanent relief association.

—Mrs. Shorter, relict of the late Governor John Gill Shorter, of Alabama, is dead.

—The distance by water from Charleston, S. C., to New York, is 750 miles; by railroad, 874 miles.

—The aggregate funded debt of Baltimore is $32,476,298.06, to which should be added $1,492,000 of guaranteed liabilities.

—Columbia (S. C.) Register: Georgia is said to pay her preachers better than any other southern state.

—The bill before the North Carolina legislature to protect sheep and tax dogs was tabled.

—Henry Hall, of Maryland, died a few days ago from lockjaw brought on from the bite of a hog.

—North Carolina has 111,039 dogs, about one dog to every three sheep. In one year 28,081 sheep were destroyed by dogs.

—A bill is before the West Virginia legislature to increase the state tax for the support of free schools to 20 cents on the $100.

—A steamship in the foreign trade entered or sailed from Baltimore on an average of every day of the year 1878.

—The Haile plantation, near Camden, South Carolina, recently sold for $3,900. It once brought $50,000.

—The pastor of the colored Methodist church at Newberry, South Carolina, received $500 in money and $384 in rations as his yearly payment.

—The Richmond Dispatch states that if the law had been faithfully carried out in Virginia in regard to the Moffett register, one million dollars of the public debt could be paid off annually.

—The aggregate expenditure of the public schools of Baltimore, last year, was $599,981.72; average salary of teachers, $600 each; average attendance of 29,518 pupils at an expense of $20.32 per capita.

—In the recent conflagration at Mandeville, South Carolina, perished the battle flag of Colonel Keitt's regiment, twentieth South Carolina volunteers. It was the Southern cross and showed the effects of honorable service, being rent by shot and shell, and its starry cross dim with the smoke of battle. Many historic relics of the confederacy were lost.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Grapes—Flowers—Stock—Sheep—Sugar—Orchard—The Garden—Peach Trees—Bad Luck—Sheep Licks—Large Hogs—Seed Corn—Meat Raising—Farmers' Homes, Etc.

FLOWERS.

Old Izaak Walton was doubtless good authority on all subjects pertaining to fish, but we cannot subscribe to his sentiment that "flowers are too pleasant to be looked on except on holidays." We know nothing more cheerful or attractive about the country home than flowers, and why not have and look upon their refining loveliness all the year 'round? To be looked upon on holidays alone? What nonsense. Whether worn in the hair, worn on the garments, decking the brow of the bride, or sprinkled over the grave, what is there sweeter, prettier or more refining? Flowers require some trouble and care, yet their cultivation fully repays the trouble. It is a regret in going into the country to see so few flowers cultivated; what a pleasant occupation to the family to look after them; how greatly they would add to the beauty of the country home, causing it to be a more desirable place to live.

FARMERS' HOMES.

If farmers would take pains and care, and bestow labor on their farms, like some people do their homes in Atlanta, how much more profitable would they find it, how much happier would they be; then, too, their sons and daughters would be better satisfied in the country. Why not give your farm the very best cultivation? Why be satisfied with inferior work? Why use worthless tools, or let everything move along in a slovenly manner? It is very generally the case that if a light crop is raised, and that on a non-paying basis, the farmer is to blame. If his lots and fields present a disorderly appearance, he alone is responsible. If his house and yard are neglected, if his fencing is out of fix, if mud and filth surround his out-buildings, the fault is his. There are many farmers in Georgia whose fields are specimens of neatness, whose cattle and hogs and mules look sleek and well cared for, whose houses have shade trees about them, and the yards around them are jemmed with flower-beds. Yet how many such places are there? Farms should be carried on not only on a paying basis, but should also be made pleasant and attractive. This would elevate the business. Domestic influences would make the farmers' sons and daughters satisfied with home, and the pathway through life of the family would be smoothed, while real enjoyments would be brightened.

"BAD LUCK."

We heard a farmer complaining of his "bad luck" a few days ago. The low price of cotton had hurt him, while cold weather had damaged his oats.

Accidents and providential causes will happen to farmers, and they should cheerfully submit to them. As to "luck," Tupper says—"conduct is fate," and just right there is where most of the luck comes in. Fortune may control a man's "luck," yet she is no fickle goddess, and very generally bestows her favors upon only the diligent and deserving. The farmer must attend closely to his business, exercise good judgment, diversify his crops, and if his cotton sells low, or his oats are killed, he has corn, and wheat, potatoes, sheep, cattle, hogs, and other things that will bring money and cause the sun of prosperity and success to welcome him, and just there is where luck comes in.

The "luck" of a farmer—why it is the result of his calculations—and often his bad luck is when he becomes anxious to realize too much and overcrops himself. It results when he does not estimate his own strength, or that of the force he employs, cultivates too much land, cannot work it thoroughly, has an elephant on his hands, and cannot hold it. To be successful he must make provision for all the fertilizing material he can, must provide labor, calculate what crops he will grow, how many acres to plant in each, procure good seed, good tools, thoroughly prepare his land, put in his crops give them a sufficiency of good honest work, and good "luck" is very apt to crown his labor.

MIXED AGRICULTURE.

The low price of cotton, in connection with other things, is having a tendency to cause many farmers to give up an "all cotton" crop, and to resolve on a rotation of crops. This is a sensible resolve. If one crop commands but little money, another will bring a good price. And being able to sell crops at a fair price is not the only advantage, for there is a recuperative power in land on which a succession of different crops is raised. Cotton year after year on the same land will exhaust the land of those particular elements required by the crop, and reject such as are needed by other crops of a different character. Nature manages this matter of soils, and the farmer succeeds best who aids and assists in carrying out nature's plans. Cotton planted year after year upon the same fields exhausts that field of that particular element which enters most largely into its composition; at the same time in that field elements are accumulating needed by other crops of a different character. Nature will rebuild her wasted strength through all Georgia if the farmer will assist her. Plant corn the coming season on a piece of land; next season let the crop be clover, and its deep roots will reach down into the subsoil and bring up from below a food for corn the season following. To change a crop rests the ground and invigorates it. If farmers will try mixed agriculture, or a rotation of crops, in a few seasons they will discover that they are enabled to produce the largest amount in value with the least expense, and that at the same time they are keeping up the fertility of their soil.

SUGAR.

During the past season a good deal of nice sugar was made in southern Georgia; among others, Mr. B. Wallis, near Buena Vista, exhibited raw sugar manufactured by himself which was just as sweet, and very nearly as pretty, as if it had been made outside of the state.

A GOOD CITIZEN.

Of politicians and office-seekers, Georgia has enough; yea, more than the demand calls for. We want more farmers—men like an old colored man, Abram Hale, of Dooly county, whose age is 69 years. Last year he made seven bales of cotton, two hundred and fifty bushels of corn and plenty of potatoes and meat to do him until the next crop is ready for use. Peace, prosperity and plenty will come to Georgia when her farming lands are all under cultivation.

LARGE HOGS.

It is a great pleasure to read from our state exchanges every day the efforts Georgia farmers are making to raise their own provisions, and where care and pains have been taken, success crowns their labor. Our state can not only raise a large number of bales of superior cotton, but corn and wheat, oats, horses, mules, large hogs, etc.

But we simply intended to mention that this season Mr. J. R. Coley, of Pula ki county, killed two hogs—one weighing 562 pounds and the other 432 pounds.

SHEEP TICKS.

A gentleman from Worth county writes asking a remedy for the sheep tick.

Tobacco tea, sulphur water, naptha, benzine, cabolic acid, have all been successfully tried by different parties. Suds made from cabolic soap is good. Cabolic acid, from its peculiar ordor, is extremely unpleasant to all insects and is a good remedy. Purchase a pound of cabolic acid in crystal form, add one part acid to from twenty-five to forty of water, and wash the animals, varying the strength of the acid with the age and strength of the sheep.

ORCHARDS.

We have received a letter from Bartow county asking some questions about the care of orchards. Sowing the ground in clover will restore them to productiveness. When the clover is well established, turn hogs and sheep on it. Their droppings will fertilize the ground. They will pick up the worm falls, and this will lessen the destruction of fruit by worms. Top dressing of rotten manure, leaf mold, ashes, lime, etc., are beneficial to orchards that have been in bearing a few years. There is but one way to keep orchards in good condition, and that is by good care, good manuring and good pruning.

GRAPES.

It is rather a matter of surprise that so few grapes are grown by our farmers. A very small space of ground will yield an abundant supply, and the care and labor in attending them are not very great. In embarking in farming, the first thing Noah did was to show his good sense by planting a vineyard. In every county pretty much, of Georgia, some of the 800 or 1,000 distinct varieties will grow, and yield this luscious, healthy fruit, for table and wine. To every farmer, we say, procure a few vines, plant, till, manure, trim and protect them, and you will be abundantly repaid for the labor and care bestowed on them.

SEED CORN.

A letter from Coweta county asks us some questions about seed corn.

In the summer we gave some advice in THE CONSTITUTION as to selecting ears of corn for seed before the crop was gathered.

Select the best ears of corn you have. Shell off the butt and tip ends, and you will thus see if the corn is sound and also get rid of the small grains, leaving your corn nearer of a size.

To be more explicit: Select the largest, soundest ears, such as are filled at both ends, and as near the same size at both ends as possible, with a broad, thick grain. Then shell off the butt and tip to see if the grain is sound, which may be known by the heart being smooth and oily looking and without wrinkles.

CHUFAS FOR HOGS.

In the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, we have frequently given the mode of planting and cultivating chufas, and have often spoken of their value for feeding to hogs. The Hawkinsville Dispatch states that Mr. Pope, of Wilcox county, has killed this season two thousand and one hundred pounds of pork, which has not consumed exceeding ten bushels of corn. Mr. Pope turned his hogs on his chufa crop the 16th of last August, and they began improving and fattening at once. He has cultivated the chufa for fifteen years, and says that it is the very thing for farmers who desire to raise their own meat. The chufa does not injure land, can be eradicated when desired, and will grow upon the poorest soil.

STOCK.

A farmer remarked to us a day or two since that the weather had been so very cold his horses, cows and hogs were not doing well. Looking into the matter, we found that he was perhaps more to blame than the stock, for he had started them out badly prepared for cold weather. He keeps his riding horse—this animal has a good stable, is well-fed and attended to—entered the winter in good flesh, consequently is "doing well," and every day continues to improve. The other horses, stock-hogs and cattle were in a weak condition and low in flesh early in the winter, consequently are not doing well. The poor cow that droops and shivers in the fence corners doubtless casts an envious eye at the fat and hearty one who tosses her head and flies around in the exuberance of strength bidding defiance to our unusually cold mornings. If stock are expected to do well, and be protected from chilly weather and piercing storms, they must have health and fat as well as good shelters and a sufficiency of good food and water.

SHEEP.

We have two or three letters asking informatien about sheep.

The back numbers of THE CONSTITUTION contain articles which pretty much answer the questions asked.

Sheep are unquestionably an important adjunct of farm economy. There is no animal on the farm that excels them in distributing an excellent fertilizing material. They more than pay expenses in enriching the land. There is no healthier or better food than good mutton; at the same time it is cheaper meat than pork. Get good common ewes, grade them, keep an eye on them, give them shade, shelter, water and pasture, and it will pay the farmer to keep them. Wool is a staple article—stands side by side with cotton, sugar, tobacco, corn and wheat. It will sell anywhere, and at any month in the year. There is no great trouble or care or expense in sheep culture, while at the same time it is an important diversity of farm products.

REGRET THAT IT IS SO.

The Milledgeville Union says, that Wilson & Barnes, of that city, sold two lots of Michigan butter to parties in Atlanta. The purchasers stated that there was no such butter to be had in the capital.

Well, we see butter, and eggs, and chickens, etc., daily coming to Atlanta from other states to be consumed here, or to be shipped to towns and villages in the heart of the farming sections of Georgia.

Farmers sometimes ask us when hard times will cease in our state. We can tell the farmer how long they will last. While he gets out of a northern made bed in the morning, harnesses a Kentucky raised mule to a New York made plow, turns under his soil corn from the west, manured with guano from the Pacific, stops at 12 o'clock and eats from a Connecticut made tin bucket western bacon, wipes his mouth on a cotton pocket handkerchief made at Lowell, feeds his mule on northern hay, buys everything he consumes or needs, goes in debt to raise cotton and sells that article for less money than it cost to raise it—just so long as this policy is followed farmers must expect hard times.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

From Thomasville we have received a letter asking if we favor agricultural schools and colleges?

We do. The system of planting as practised by our fathers has served its day. Lands are worn, labor has changed, and to farm successfully now, a man can do best who has some scientific and technical knowledge. Georgia to-day wants educated farmers men who have received such teaching and have had such facilities as have fitted them for the duties of the husbandman. Agriculture is receiving some attention in our schools and colleges, but as yet it is doubtful if the true necessities of the boys or young men who are to be the farmers of the state are sufficiently looked after. The future farmer may not object to having his taste for classical and literary pursuits enlarged—yet 'tis essential common things should be taught him, and his desire should be increased to use both muscle and brain in a life of honest industry.

We have no fixed idea or plan as to what character of agricultural schools we should have. We only know that we want such as will afford the opportunity for practical knowledge, and will so prepare the student that when he goes upon the farm he would regard it as affording a field for wider investigation and a practical application of the educational training.

MEAT RAISING.

From the middle of November up to this time, one of our greatest pleasures in looking over the state papers is to see how many, and what fine hogs are, and have been raised in Georgia this season. From various sections we find farmers raising hogs weighing from two to five hundred pounds, while many of them have raised meat enough not only for home consumption, but an additional amount for sale. We have frequently doubted if there was reason or economy in Georgia farmers in depending on western smoke houses. Sometimes we have heard farmers say it was cheaper to buy meat than to raise it; doubtful if it is cheap for a farmer to buy anything he can raise, breed or grow.

Georgia should raise more meat, horses, sheep, cattle and mules than she does. We have a good climate, lands are cheap, and we cannot only grow corn but peas, sweet potatoes, ground peas, chufas, oats, etc., to feed stock on. Some of these crops require but little cultivation; it is not necessary to gather some of them, while all are good for stock.

PEACH TREES.

What a vast improvement in the peaches of this section of Georgia within the past few years, and much of this improvement has been brought about by the energy, industry and intelligence of the gentlemen who are, or have been, connected with the Atlanta Pomological society. As yet, peaches are not what they can be advanced to among us. True, that trees of good varieties are being set out by many of our people; others neglect them, permit them to take their chances, to perish for want of proper food, or to be ruined by stock and worms. Our farmers should learn more about the care and culture of peach trees; bestow due care in their proper culture and pruning. Many of them know that the worm enters the orchard, grows to maturity, burrows through the chilly days of winter and comes forth in the spring the curculio fly, dancing from tree to tree depositing eggs in the young fruit, and yet they take no steps to guard against it. They know nothing of giving shape to trees, are ignorant as to pinching or cutting back branches so as to check their growth, nor can they form any idea as to what limbs to leave for fruiting. Good judgment should be exercised in pruning trees; we do not mean hacking off branches with an axe or a coarse, dull saw, but prune so as to give a sugar-loaf shape to the head of the tree.

There is no reason why all farmers should not have good peaches. Procure healthy young trees of good varieties. Keep the surface soil about the trees clean and mellow during the season to a distance from them equal to their height. Lime, ashes, or salt is good to apply in autumn, winter, or early spring; spread thin, say a peck of lime, or ashes, and a quart of salt. Coal ashes are worth but little as a fertilizer, but when mixed with clayey soil will loosen it.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its presen standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to
THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 24, 1879.

A MR. WARD LAMON casually alludes to George Alfred Townsend as a "pericardial prostitute." We don't know precisely what this is, but it sounds like it might be a perfect fit.

IF the remarks of Justice Clifford are reported correctly, he may rest assured that he has our sympathy. We trust he will live to adorn the bench long after a democratic president is elected.

THE democrats of the Arkansas house of representatives elected a colored chaplain the other day, but even this concession will not lift the pressure which the implacables are putting on the south.

THE country ought to be satisfied now. Hamilton Fish comes forward and indorses all Robeson's expenditures—and this in spite of the fact that there is no evidence going to show that they were partners.

WITH Blaine to order southern investigations at every session of congress, and with Jim Redpath to turn on the red light at the proper moment, the country ought to feel that the republican party is rapidly fulfilling its high mission.

IRRESPONSIBLE editors say that Mr. Abe Hewitt is anxious for the cipher hunt to begin, because he has a suspicion that Mr. Tilden will be injured. This can hardly be true, for Mr. Hewitt is well enough acquainted with our Uncle Samuel to know that he will take care of himself.

THE Chicago papers are still at loggerheads. It grieves us to be compelled to inform Dr. Medill and Professor Storey that it is too late to weep for Logan now. They ought, as amiable men, to fall in the procession behind the Inter-Ocean and let the band strike up.

To be exact, there are 7,503 bills before congress, with only thirty-five working days to dispose of them in. Each house would have to act upon over two hundred bills a day in order to clear the calendars. About 7,400 of the bills will, however, go over to clog the calendars of the next congress.

THE American braves engaged in the massacre of Cheyennes at Fort Robinson appear to have been unusually ferocious. One poor old half-starved squaw was found with six gun-shot wounds in her body. Meantime, the humbug Schurz and the wretchedly inefficient Hayt still hold their fat offices and Hayes smiles his pious approval.

THE demand for silver dollars is increasing. Up to the 20th instant Atlanta had ordered this year direct from Treasurer Gilfillan five thousand of the standard dollar, while Columbus had called for twice that number. It is now believed that the country will absorb fifty millions of them without symptoms of indigestion.

CHAIRMAN MORRILL, of the senate finance committee, is strongly opposed to the house reduction of the tobacco tax. He says the revenue would suffer to the extent of at least eleven millions. Let the matter be compromised by the abolition of the license tax on retail dealers of leaf tobacco—a tax that crushes out the cultivation of tobacco in a small way.

A STALWART organ says that the solid south doesn't want to see Stanley Matthews made a judge of the United States supreme court. Don't you believe it, Mr. Hayes. Stanley will be a cipher wherever you put him, and the solid south doesn't care a continental about the matter. He may as well be smothered with the ermine as to be shelved in any other position.

A NEW dollar is mooted. It is called the metric dollar. It is to contain 75 grains of pure gold and 120.7 grains of silver, or by value rate of 1 to 6. It contains 49.845 cents in gold and 50.155 cents in silver. This dollar will be subdivided into halves, quarters and dimes. The new dollar pieces are about the size of the common silver half dollar, are heavier, have a dark bluish tint and a clear, sharp metallic ring.

THE army appropriation bill will be made up without regard to the subject of army reorganization, it being plain that the two houses will not be able to agree upon the Burnside bill. The new appropriation bill will, however, provide that there shall not be any promotions or appointments in the army above the rank of captain, and that no officer below the rank of major shall be transferred to the retired list, unless he is officially declared no longer fit for active service. These provisions look to a reform in the army after this congress has ceased to exist.

FOUR real orators have just been elected to the senate—Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, Vest and Matt. Carpenter. We will not add roaring Jack Logan. But the senate is considered the grave of all so-called oratory. To rant or declaim in the face of sixty or seventy cold-blooded lawyers is a task that will chill and daunt the most fearless in time. Mere empty rhetorical froth counts for very little in the senate. The men who are the most effective there are the closest thinkers, the most profound students, and those who express themselves in the clearest possible language.

ALTHOUGH the fractional currency has almost entirely disappeared from the channels of trade, there are over sixteen millions of dollars of these small bills outstanding. Sixteen hundred thousand dollars were redeemed last year, and it is not probable that over a million and a half in amount of these votes will hereafter be presented for payment. In other words, the government will make, on an issue of fifty-two millions, thirteen millions, saying nothing about interest on the whole amount. The saving in interest is all right, but the thirteen millions is a tax that was not evenly laid.

THE election of Matt. Carpenter, in Wisconsin, disposes of Timothy O. Howe, one of the smallest and bitterest men that the war produced. The contest was of personal nature, but it is more than probable that the friends of Mr. Keyes, who is generally known as the "Republican Boss," and the friends of the senator-elect arrived at an understanding. Senator Angus Cameron is the dark horse that beat Mr. Carpenter and ex-Governor Washburne three years ago. Unless the democrats gain control of the legislature three years from now, it is safe to predict that Mr. Keyes will succeed Mr. Cameron.

IT grieves us to observe that the able editor of the New York Tribune has so far forgotten his duties as a patriotic member of the republican organization as to intimate that St. Martin, the Louisiana perjurer, is unworthy of belief. This is a very bad sign indeed. If members of the republican party come to treat their leaders in this heartless manner, it will not be long before the entire organization will melt away. Amputate the thieves, the perjurers, the swindlers and the corruptionists, and the republican party wouldn't have enough strength left to carry a single state. The editor of the Tribune should be more cautious. He should not attempt to tear down his party.

"Old Wilkes" as a Gold Region.

While the great gold belt of Georgia is located in the mountainous region, there is one of less extent, but equally as rich, if not richer, that crosses the Savannah river from Carolina about forty miles above Augusta, and seems to lose itself in the counties of Lincoln, Wilkes and McDuffie. The veins have been opened in various localities in these counties, and the ore has proved as rich in gold as any to be found in the state. This interest has received quite an impulse of late, though some of the mines, especially in McDuffie (then Columbia) were worked profitably thirty or forty years ago. In Wilkes, at the Kendall mine, a five-stamp mill is already in successful operation. At the Booker mine a five-stamp mill is now going up, and will be ready for operations in the course of a few weeks. The ore in both these veins is a soft slate, easily crushed with a wolb-stamp. The Tale mine at Goshen, in Lincoln county, is still richer, and a five-stamp mill kept constantly running. The Ward mine, near by, has a mill of four stamps operating with handsome results to the owners. A five-stamp mill is also erecting at the Magruder mine, in the same county, making in all five mills within a few miles of each other. It is thus that the worn-out fields of one of the oldest sections of Georgia are commencing to yield a rich harvest to their owners, and no doubt the discoveries will progress from year to year. Among the minerals, we may mention that an extensive vein of serpentine, one of the most beautiful used in the arts, has recently been developed on Beaverdam creek, about five miles from Washington.

The Free Ship Bill.

The bill to amend the revised statutes so as to allow the purchase and registry of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States is pending in the house committee on commerce. It is admitted that a repeal of the navigation laws would cover the ocean again with American ships—that millions of capital is waiting to go into British ships which now lie idle and glut the market. As it is, our capitalists must go to John Roach or a half-dozen ship-builders in Maine, paying whatever they see fit to demand, if they desire to go into the business of transportation. Although we have the cheapest timber and other material in the world, yet we build not over ten first-class ships in a year, and other countries reap the profits of the carrying trade of the world. One would think, therefore, that there would be no hesitation in the committee of commerce, of which Mr. Reagan is chairman, in permitting our people to buy ships wherever they can buy them at the best advantage; but this is a great mistake. Nobody is greatly interested in what concerns all and would benefit all, and nobody is therefore in Washington to fight for free ships. John Roach and the Maine builders on the other hand are on the spot fighting for the retention of a monopoly that enables them to get their own prices for their work. The case is too plain for argument. It is simply a matter between a dozen ship-builders and the rest of the country. The dozen are well supplied with the sinews of war. They are in Washington, either in person or by their duly credited agents. They do not intend to give up their privileges. They do not intend to enter into competition with other ship-builders. They intend to fill their pockets, no matter if this country enjoys no considerable share of the carrying trade, and the capital is deprived of profitable employment. The fact that congress hesitates in so plain a matter is additional evidence of the nature of modern legislation.

Who Is the Thief?

The first duty of the Potter committee, in starting out upon its new line of investigation, will be to ascertain when and in what manner the democratic cipher telegrams came into the hands of Mr. Whitelaw Reid and his young men. There is sufficient evidence to show that they were not furnished by the Western Union telegraph company, nor by William Orton, its late president. Dr. Green, the president of the company, states that Mr. Orton and the directors of the company refused, as long as they could, in spite of the subpœna of the senate, to furnish the telegrams to Morton's committee, and at one time contemplated burning the dispatches, but Judge Porter, their counsel, strongly advised against such a course. The company at last yielded to congressional pressure, and a large, iron-bound trunk, containing nearly thirty thousand telegrams, was forwarded from New York to the senate committee. Some weeks afterwards the trunk, containing, as was supposed, the original contents, was returned. It is the opinion of Dr. Green that the cipher dispatches were copied or stolen while in the possession of the committee. There is every reason to believe that they were stolen, for the New York Tribune has, upon occasion, given its readers the opportunity to gaze upon fac-similes of some of the originals. There is every reason to believe that the telegrams were tampered with while they were out of the custody of the Western Union officers, and the question now is, who is the *thief*? That they were stolen by an employee of the Tribune, or that the Tribune negotiated with the thief, does not admit of a doubt, and it remains for the Potter committee, in the line of its duty to the public, to investigate this phase of the question to the bottom.

It is stated in this connection that when Morton got hold of the trunk, he destroyed all the damaging republican dispatches, and, when his committee were through with the others, one of his clerks, who had access to the committee-room, stole the democratic ciphers and sold them to the New York Tribune. It is also said that Ben. Butler has some republican ciphers which Morton did not get his hands on, and that Benjamin is to be called as a witness before the committee. Perhaps this is the secret of Butler's opposition to Mr. Potter's resolution—perhaps his opposition was merely a pretense in order that he might not seem to be responsible for flinging his little telegraphic bricks at his own party. But whatever Butler may have in reserve, the duty of the Potter committee is plain. The people of the country expect an answer to the pertinent question, who is the thief?

Compliments and Corrections.

We have long had a sort of sneaking notion that THE CONSTITUTION is a journal of considerable influence, and this suspicion is verified by a letter which we have recently received from Mr. H. J. Sargent, manager of Madame Modjeska, the Countess of Bonanza. It appears that, owing to a typographical error, or something of the kind, many of the southern papers, THE CONSTITUTION among the number, received the impression that the people in southern cities who desired to witness the impersonations of this really great actress, and to inspect the special car with its magnificent monogram, were to be taxed three dollars for the luxury. Impositions of this sort not being at all rare in this section, we made haste to enter a protest against the aforementioned figures. This protest, it appears, struck a sympathetic chord in the manly bosoms of our editorial contemporaries, and they gave it a wide circulation. Naturally enough, it fell under the eagle eye of Mr. Sargent, and he was thereupon moved to address us a letter, copies of which will, no doubt, be sent to all the papers along Madame Modjeska's route.

But this is not all. Not only has Mr. Sargent addressed us a letter, but he has gone so far as to indite it with an electric pen—a proceeding that looks ominous, to say the least. In justice to the manager of the Countess of Bonanza, it should be said that the style of his letter is far above the average, and leads us to suspect that his talents, as a literary composer, are very nearly equal to his tact and shrewdness as a manager. He knocks the breath out of us in the very first paragraph by alluding to THE CONSTITUTION as "an able and widely-known journal," and to our friends and fellow-citizens as "the excellent citizens of the great south." Having thus effectually subdued the native lion that roams untamed up and down the editorial rooms, and through the wilderness of exchanges, he appeals to our sense of justice to correct the impression supposed to have been created by the article which has called forth his letter. This feat we had already endeavored to accomplish, but, at Mr. Sargent's suggestion, we unhesitatingly make another effort, and if this be not sufficient, we stand prepared to repeat the attempt.

We take great pleasure, therefore, in stating that no more than ordinary prices will be charged, so that those who have a desire to witness the impersonations of the great actress will have the fullest opportunities for doing so; although, to press into service the splendid diction of Mr. Sargent himself, "it cannot be disputed that as the usual stars and representatives charge ordinary prices, a greater charge than even three dollars would not be out of proportion for the extraordinary attraction presented in Madame Modjeska, who comes supported by a full metropolitan company and gives renditions of the choicest examples of the emotional drama." As Mr. Sargent says, this cannot be disputed. At any rate, we shall not dispute it, for no one knows what a day may bring forth. We might dispute it to-day and to-morrow have the able manager laying in wait for us with a stuffed club; whereat all the young men about the establishment would gleefully proceed to write up the harrowing details on the ground that a full account of the catastrophe would make "something light for Sunday." Far be it from us to dispute Mr. Sargent's proposition; and, as a sort of saving clause, we desire to repeat, with all the emphasis of a naturally impulsive temperament, that all who desire can witness the representations of Madame Modjeska for the usual fee, and that there will be no extra charge for inspecting the outside of the special car, including the gilded monogram. In conclusion, we desire to state to Mr. Sargent, in his own expressive language, that, with expressions of personal regard, we are, sir, yours truly.

Petty Thieves and Vagrancy.

In yesterday's issue, one of our reporters presents some points showing the frequency of late of sneak-thieving, and of the especial activity of the hat-rack thieves. This evil is a much greater one than is at first supposed. In the first place, it destroys the sense of security that every citizen of a metropolis is entitled to feel, as a sort of compensation for taxes, and renders his life one of perpetual worry and annoyance. In the next place, the amount of goods taken is very large, and runs up, in the course of a year, to high figures. And then, there is nothing that increases so rapidly as undetected crime—no people that multiply so magically as successful thieves. A half-dozen successful robberies will induce a hundred attempts almost immediately, and if the hundred are successful, then the special intervention of Providence is needed to save the community. In the case of these hall-thieves, the police seem to be able to do almost literally nothing. Indeed, it is hardly to be supposed that they could do much. Our patrol force is not one-fifth what it should be to properly guard the city or to effectively run down crime. We need not look for much detective work from so small a force. That they are faithful enough to handle what they chance to stumble over should be a matter of congratulation. Neither will it do to provide the locking of doors as a remedy. The summer is soon coming when it will be impossible to keep the doors locked and the windows down. Unless this trouble is checked before then, it will become intolerable.

The truth is the trouble lies deep, and the remedy should seek its heart. We must prevent the thievery rather than hope to detect it. What we need is a stricter application of the vagrant law. We doubt if there is any city in the state so infested with idle, worthless negroes as Atlanta. They are here in perfect swarms. They hang about the street-corners in open idleness, and with no professed or real means of support. The other day a trial in a justice court, in which they happened to have interest, lined the opposite sidewalk on Whitehall so thick with negroes that it was literally impassable for ladies. There must have been two hundred negroes of all sorts and sizes on that sidewalk, and they remained there pretty much all day. The elections have brought great crowds of these fellows to the city and they seem determined to stay. The true remedy, it seems to us, is to put these vagabonds to work on the streets if they cannot be forced to work anywhere else. Nothing is more certain than that when left in idleness they will steal. This is dead sure, and any one of them who is clearly proved to be a vagrant may very surely be put down as a thief—either present or prospective. We do not know the terms of the law, but we do know that it is very important that the city should be rid of this pestiferous element. It should be driven back to the country where in honest farm-labor, and in pure and bracing air, and under the chastening influence of the corn-song and the opossum-hunt it may regain its lost virtue. We trust that the authorities will act promptly in this matter, and give us the relief of these fellows' absence. We hope they will not confront us with the trouble that came to a quiet citizen, who was dogged nightly on his way home by three suspicious-looking ruffians, and who, when he appealed to a detective, was told that he could not arrest men for simply following another man up, but added with a cheering display of confidence, "If you will entice them off into some by-street, and let them knock you down, I can then take them in hand!" Let us have the relief before we take the knocking down. Vagrancy is a crime, and is punishable by law. Let us have an application of it.

IF you really feel like grieving over anybody, just go out in the back-yard and weep for Jim Blaine, who wants to be president and at the same time knows he can't. Weep, and Col. G. Hamilton Dodge will rise up and bless you.

PLATT, of Connecticut, is said to be a deacon. This makes it a stand-off between Platt and Conkling in the senate.

IT has now "transpired," as the leading Washington correspondents would remark, that Conkling, in his attack on the administration the other day, alluded to the honorable secretary of the treasury as "John"—plain John. What Jack, the sneak, thought of this it is impossible to say.

THE negroes of Washington are said to have suffered greatly from the recent cold, and yet they are right under the eyes of Blaine and Conkling, and the other fellows.

OUR sympathies go out to our friend Hyde, of the St. Louis Republican, in a continual stream. He worked to elect Glover to the senate, but George Vest was elected instead, and now a blasphemous press is worrying him about it.

THE negroes of the south were swindled out of nearly four millions of dollars of their hard earnings by the republican thieves who had control of the concern. When the bank broke—or, rather, when there was nothing left in the safe that the robbers could carry off—it was given out that the negroes would, by proper management, receive nearly all their savings in dividends. Then Grant appointed three commissioners to wind up affairs, and they did wind them up with a vengeance. From 1874 to 1878, the expenses of these rascals and their attorneys amounted in the aggregate to only a little less than four hundred thousand dollars. This is the sort of friendship the republicans have for the negro, and this is the way they show it.

THE reason why old Simon is down upon "them literary fellers," is because he once heard a Philadelphia editor remark that Boccaccio was the author of D. Cameron. The old man's feelings were severely wounded.

"As a general thing," remarks the cautious Gregory, of the Buffalo Express, "silence is the only safe policy where stealing has been going on." If this be true, the republican party is not paying much attention to its safety.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON will go to Florida by rail. He no longer has any confidence in the mule.

HJALMER HJORTH BJOYESON, the novelist, is Wilhelmj's only rival in this country, but Hjalmer has been in America long enough to learn something. He puts his j's where they will keep warm.

IF we are to believe John Cockerill, of the Baltimore Gazette—and it would require the combined evidence of nine hundred and ninety-nine able-bodied witnesses to shake the faith that this committee has in him—if we are to believe Cockerill, Madame Modjeska, the Countess of Bonanza, does her own washing and cooking in her special palace car. It is to be hoped that madame, the countess, saves the soap-suds to polish up the pink-and-gilt monogram.

HEREAFTER, John Sherman will have to write his own letters—and drop them in the streets, too, for the matter of that. Mrs. Jenks vows that she has quit politics, too.

ST. MARTIN appears to be about the only honest republican in the country. He says he has been offered thousands and thousands of dollars to recall his recent affidavit. There is a Roman firmness about this man that almost leads us to suspect that he is the original mother-in-law of the Gracchi. He should be stuffed and hung up in the Smithsonian institute.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND ought to organize a movement to get Eli Perk. out of the way. Eli is the only active rival that George now has.

MR. A. C. WHEELER, well known throughout the country as the auther of the exquisite "Nym Crinkle" essays which were at one time the literary feature of the New York World, has transferred his services from the New York Sun to the brilliant little Star, which will be made still more brilliant by the addition of Mr. Wheeler's versatile pen. May we not hope that "Nym Crinkle" will resume—since resumption now seems to be in order?

HON. WILKINSON CALL, the new Florida senator, was elected to the senate in 1867, under the administration of Andy Johnson, but was refused his seat by the republicans.

IT is said that General Sherman will arrive in Atlanta on the 27th. Let's see—Tecumseh hasn't visited us since the time he marched into town with blood in his eye and a torch in his hand. He will hardly recognize the city he laid in ashes.

JOHN SHERMAN says he never can carry out resumption if Mr. Hayes doesn't veto the pension arrearage bill. As matters stand, Mr. Hayes is between Chicago and the iron-works—though we are glad to know that he is soothed and sustained by the sympathy and companionship of the amiable Rogers.

MR. E. H. TRAFTON, a well known journalist, is night editor of the New York World. We forget now whether he is a brunette or a blonde, but it is very probable that he is.

IN GENERAL.

—Mohammedanism has subjugated, not converted, men.

—America chewed 140,000 pounds of assorted gum last year.

—Funeral expenses are light in Italy; cremation only cost $75 cents.

—The military force of New York state consists of 20,208 men of all arms.

—Kleptomania is coming in fashion again, and rich shop-lifters will be let off and poor ones sent up.

—One thousand and thirty-five horses have received records of 2:30 or better, trotting or pacing, in the United States.

—M. Wilhelmj said the other day that he began to study music when he was four years old, and has been playing ever since.

—Probably the happiest combination in all this wide world during these merry winter days is half a mince pie with a boy around it.—Burlington Hawkeye.

—Miss Beddenger was elected engrossing clerk of the Arkansas house by a vote of 47 to 15. The woman movement is progressing by slow degrees.

—Joaquin Miller, who is now lecturing, says: "I never get a second call to a town, but I haven't got around yet, and new towns enough are being started to keep me going."

—Pieces of the rope with which Hunter was hanged were peddled about Camden, N. J., last week for $5 an inch, and a swindler made a considerable sum by hawking pieces of a rope that was spurious.

—A man can fasten skates on his sister in much less than half the time he can fix a pair on some other fellow's sister. Why is this? Figure it out and send us the answer on ice.—Brunswick News.

—Mr. Gladstone's admirers propose to celebrate his attaining to the age of seventy by having a dinner of 5,000 covers in agricultural hall and building a £20,000 Gladstone hospital.

—Gen. Black received the complimentary vote of the democrats of Illinois. Senator, Heister Clymer in Pennsylvania, William Dorsheimer in New York, and Judge Ryan in Wisconsin.

—A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature providing that all attorneys admitted to practice in the supreme court of that state shall be empowered to perform the duties of notaries public.

—Horse flesh is uncertain property. Eight thousand dollars worth of that article dropped dead in Central park, New York, Monday. The animal was the celebrated horse "Modoc," for which his owner paid the sum named.

—It is believed that Queen Victoria had decided to lay aside, or at least materially change, the heavy mourning garb she has worn for seventeen years on and after the wedding of the duke of Connaught, but the death of the Princess Alice has interfered.

—Our illustrious fellow-citizen, General Meredith Read, who danced with the queen of Greece and who accompanied the prince of Wales to England and was afterwards the guest of his royal highness at Sandringham, has returned to Paris.

—Sherman Evarts, son of Secretary Evarts has been appointed editor of the Yale College Record. He ought to be a valuable editor, for if they get stuck for matter to fill up with, he can chuck in one of the old gentleman's sentences as a leading article.

—The French premier, M. Dufaure, is an octogenarian and his strength and capacity for office are extraordinary. He has recently sustained a domestic bereavement and is said to be anxious to be relieved from public service. He is termed a "sound churchman, though no friend to the Jesuits."

—The Cincinnati Times alleges that an old man in that city, after running through a fortune of $65,000 after marrying a second wife, carried the monument he had erected to his first wife at a cost of $1,400 to a marble-yard, and exposed it for sale, after the erasure of the inscription upon it.

—The number of students belonging to the university of Kieff, Kharkoff, Moscow and St. Petersburg, who have been either expelled, imprisoned or exiled to Siberia without trial, since the troubles which took place at Kieff last spring, amounts to more than six hundred.

—Miss Minnie Hauk, the prima donna, announces that she is betrothed to Mr. Ernst Wartig, an Austrian gentleman, who accompanied her to this country from London. This is sad news for young Americans who would like nothing better than such a singing fortune as Miss Hauk to drive dull care away in this weary, work-day world.

—Governor Roberts, of Texas, will not order an election to fill the vacancy in the forty-fifth congress, caused by the death of Gustave Schleicher. He thinks the session is now too short. As the district comprises nearly one-third of Texas, and it would require in the neighborhood of a month to get all the returns, this act is probably warranted by circumstances.

—A prize of three hundred dollars is to be awarded next June to the student in either of the Episcopal divinity schools of Cambridge, Philadelphia, Alexander, Gambier, or Sewanee who is adjudged "the most correct, intelligent and impressive reader of the Bible and prayer book in the services of the church."

—Porter & Coates expect to publish the third volume of the count of Paris's history of the civil war about the middle of the year. It will contain the translation of the fifth and sixth volumes of the French edition, including the narrative of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Port Hudson and other events down to the close of 1863. It is expected that the fourth volume, completing the work, will be ready during the year.

—A young lady in the interior of New York has written to Postmaster-General Key for a chance to utilize some of the letters that go to the dead-letter office. She wrote: "Mr. Postmaster: How much would the trouble be for picking out, packing, and sending about fifty or more of the best of the many letters you get? I don't want anything but good, sensible letters. Of course I expect to pay the postage. Please let me know by return mail and oblige."

—If Alexander H. Stephens were to step into one side of a large pair of scales, and all the medicines he swallowed during the past fifteen years were to be suddenly dumped into the other side, the shadowy statesman would shoot up like a ba-oon. He has taken eight hundred and seventy-nine kinds of medicine, and that he should now weigh sixty-five pounds, instead of sleeping with his fathers, is little short of a miracle.—Norfolk Herald.

—Irving, the leading English tragedian, is now managing a theater of his own, and has made a noticeable departure from the custom which has prevailed in London establishments of this kind. A correspondent notes that he has abolished fees, not only for programmes, out for cloak-rooms and everything else, and the stranger may now visit that theater, as he may two or three others in London—and two or three only—without having blackmail levied on him at every turn. A comfortable theater in London is a decided novelty.

—The fall of snow seems to be general throughout Europe. Thus far it has been particularly heavy in the highlands of Scotland and in Switzerland. In both countries railroad communication has been interrupted. In Geneva, it is reported, 400 men and 120 horses and carts are constantly occupied in clearing the thoroughfares. Several distressing casualties, in consequence of the snow, are also reported from various parts. It is gratifying to observe that the sufferings of the poor, entailed by the severity of the weather, are everywhere calling forth very considerable efforts for their alleviation.

—The London Court Journal tells of a man who has lived thirty years on seeds, vegetables and fruits, to the total exclusion of alcohol, flesh and fish, and says that he deserves to be heard on the subject of vegetarian diet. Mr. Ward, the gentleman in question, reports himself sound in wind and limb. He is a fellow of the horticultural society and president of the vegetarian association. Probably none could advance a better claim to the latter distinction. He brings his long experience to bear for the purpose of recommending lentils. A pennyworth of lentils, he says, contains as much nutriment as three shillings' worth of lean beef. A peck of lentils would, he adds, last a small family the whole winter. Of course, this is riding a hobby-horse to death, but it is quite worth while to learn a lesson from this horticultural gentleman's long experience, especially at a moment when the subject of cheap food is so important. A vegetarian dinner, properly cooked and served, is exceedingly pleasant and satisfying; but whether one could subsist entirely on that regimen is another and a very much larger question.

Political Sensationalist.
Talbotton Register.

The "citizens of Georgia" are in receipt of a fulmination from Senator Hill on the issues involved in the indorsement of the Northeastern bonds. In this connection, we do not deem it necessary to reproduce any of the charges or animadversions of the sophistical senator on this much-talked-of occurrence. But we think it the duty of all good citizens to eschew the sensational in matters of local or state politics. Mr. Hill, whatever else may be said about his abilities, in this instance is certainly at fault in attaching political significance to the manner in which the Northeastern bonds were signed. He is seeking to arraign Governor Colquitt before the people on the score of indorsing and abetting official corruption by the plea that Governor Colquitt is persecuting him with malign passion. Mr. Hill has erred if he imagines the good old democratic party of Georgia, which gave Colquitt eighty thousand majority, can be led away from their allegiance on the slogan of "corruption" which Mr. Hill has ejected from his political horn.

The people of Georgia will abide the legislative verdict on this matter. The reports of the committee having been submitted to the legislature, we believe their is both wisdom and practical forecast enough in that body to dispose of it in such a manner as will not compromise the fair fame of the state, or cause dissention in the ranks of the intelligent democracy. We deprecate a premature discussion of the matter, but would warn the people against the attempts of political sensationalists, like Mr. Hill, to foment discord and stir up unholy animosities.

What Hendricks Went For.
New York World.

The latest gossip from Washington is to the effect that Mr. Hendricks has been sounding eastern and middle states democrats on the money questions, and has become satisfied that they do not intend to put up with "the idea of Ohio." Mr. Hendricks, therefore, we are assured, proposes a compromise to which, as the gossips aver, he says the democracy of Ohio will agree. The compromise is the maintenance of United States or treasury notes, but stripped of the legal-tender power. That would be a slight gain, but the insuperable difficulty yet remains that the national government has no constitutional right to issue such notes excepting as a means to borrow money. If the banks were prohibited from issuing notes other than these treasury notes, the latter might thereby be kept in circulation. But without some such compulsion, or unless these notes are made receivable in government transactions, no one would care to take them except with the intent to be immediately rid of them. Secretary Sherman, in his speech of February 13, 1862, supporting the first legal-tender bill, accurately showed how necessary the legal-tender element always is to the life of such emissions:

"If you strike out this tender clause, you do it with the knowledge that these notes will fall dead upon the money market of the world; that they will be refused, as they are now refused by the banks; that they will be a subordinate, disgraced currency that will not pass from hand to hand; that they will have no legal sanction; that any man, whether a Jew broker or any other of the numerous kinds of brokers described by the senator from Massachusetts, may decline to receive them, and thus discredit the operations of the government."

Colquitt Needs No Advocate.
Macon Telegraph.

It has reached our ear that some of the senator's friends say that we have only printed one side. This is a mistake. We have published extracts from every exchange that has been received in this office, endeavoring honestly to give the animus of each. It is not our fault if three-fourths of the press of Georgia have condemned the course of Mr. Hill. We do not approve of it by any means, nor is it justified by either the majority or minority report of the committee.

Both exonerate the governor, whom his senatorial antagonist smites under the fifth rib, whilst disclaiming any animosity in the premises. We leave it to all fair-minded men to say whether every published interview with Mr. Hill, or direct emanation from his pen, has not implicated Governor Colquitt as a party to the Murphy transaction in unmistakable terms. But this neither report of the committee charges, nor does one man in a hundred in Georgia believe.

At present, the manifest duty of every Georgian who honestly believes him to be innocent of the grievous charge of corruption, whether made openly or by innuendo, should be to rally to the defense of the governor of the state, whose position precludes him from the opportunity of entering the lists in his own behalf. Happily, however, the brave Colquitt does not need any special advocate. His life and gallant deeds, his spotless purity and piety speak, trumpet-tongued for our worthy chief magistrate.

The Death of a Drunken Sheep.
Virginia City Chronicle.

"Billy," the black sheep, is dead. He never had any enemies. The dogs would not molest him, and whenever he rubbed up against a man he was patted on the head. When he was a little lamb he was given to a son of J. J. Cooper, and has ever since considered himself one of the family. He was a member of the police force, of the exempt fire brigade, and of the wool growers' association. Officers Simpson and Hayden were favorites of Billy's, probably because they always carried plenty of tobacco or private flasks. Billy was—and we do not say it to cast a cloud upon his memory—a reckless inebriate. He bumbed drinks of everybody. Anything was well received by his throttle from plain cider to champagne. He never turned up his nose at anything except Mound House whisky and California white wine. When he was pretty drunk, however, he was not so fastidious. The other night he was taking his rounds as usual, and some of the boys gave him nearly a quart of whisky. He went reeling down toward the jail, perhaps to give himself up, and dropped near Sutton avenue and C street. He was found there near midnight half dead. The exempts took him in charge, and several physicians were called in. He died at one o'clock yesterday, and was buried with honors. The exempts and police attended. Kettle Belly Brown delivered a touching discourse.

Greedy Democrats.
Baltimore Gazette.

It is quite doubtful whether congress will be able to get through with the public business now on its calendar in the five weeks which remain to it. It certainly could if members would settle down to business, but this they are not likely to do, and an extra session is now threatened. It is intimated in our Washington dispatches that the late caucus of democratic senators had this matter of an extra session under advisement, and that a very strong sentiment in its favor was developed. If congress adjourns on the 4th of March there will be no reorganization of the senate, and 130 officers and servants of the body will hold over and draw pay for nearly a year. They are all republicans, and it is argued that these fat places should be in the hands of democrats. If an extra session of congress is necessary—if it is demanded by the public welfare—well and good; but, if it is forced upon the country by the greedy democrats who are anxious to seize the small offices in the gift of the senate, the party will be held to a responsibility which it is illy prepared to shoulder.

Mr. Hill's Aggressiveness.
Louisville (Ky.) Age.

This is by no means the first personal controversy the Georgia senator has had in his state. At one time or another he has been involved in feuds with most of its leading men, and seems to possess much of the spirit of the Irishman in the row, who was "anybody's customer." While we cannot claim thorough knowledge of the question in hand, and must rely on correspondents more or less prejudiced, we cannot escape the impression which such repeated antagonisms make upon the mind of distant observers, nor avoid the conclusion that they must be partly due to an over aggressive and vindictive nature. Senator Hill has undoubted ability, but he has with it a combatative temper, and an imperious will that does not brook restraint for the triumph of any political party, or to the success of any political principle. The result is, his usefulness has been greatly impaired in congress and out of it.

The Senatorial Elections.
Cincinnati Enquirer.

These elections indicate that Grant will receive in the republican national convention the votes of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. They, with the votes of a solid south, will give him the nomination. Indeed, it looks now as if he would have no serious opposition. The idea underlying the whole scheme of Grant's nomination is the restoration of the republican party at the south, and restoration by the strong arm of the national government. It is really the last hope of the republican party, and Grant is a necessity to it. The elections of the senators named all point Grantward, especially the elections of Conkling and Logan.

The Advantages of Doubling-Up.
Baltimore Gazette.

George Vest, the new democratic senator from Missouri, illustrates very forcibly in his political career the eminent practicability of what the gamblers call the doubling-up process. He first started out to go to congress. Being beaten, he doubled the stake and played for governor. Losing the governorship he doubled again and went in for United States senator. He won. If he had lost the senatorship he would have sailed in for the presidency in 1880 and, judging from his past piece of luck, would have been a very troublesome candidate.

The Washington Matrimonial Market.
Washington Post.

It is yet too early to give accurate figures, or even reliable estimates, of the Washington matrimonial market for 1879. It may be stated in general terms, however, that offerings are in excess of the present demand. Resumption has reduced prices to somewhat like ante-bellum rates, but transactions at high figures are occasionally reported. A good deal of stock, much of it thoroughbred, is yet to arrive, and the speculative demand shows an inclination to await the arrivals. No change in quotations from last report. Standard goods are dull and heavy.

A Veto Demanded.
New York Evening Post, Rep.

It is the imperative duty of President Hayes to veto this bill. He has been himself a soldier, and no one questions his fidelity to the men who defended their country in battle. He can therefore, without fear of misconstruction, refuse consent to a measure which the country cannot afford. His administration has received credit for its economical spirit even from its political opponents, and consistency requires that this attack on the treasury shall not receive the president's sanction.

Bayard and Tilden.
New York Star.

The reporter of the St. Louis Post is wrong. There is no physical resemblance whatever between Thomas F. Bayard and Samuel J. Tilden. Tilden is small, Bayard is tall. Tilden's face is as full of wrinkles as a piece of broiled leather; Bayard's is almost without a crease. Tilden has the appearance of a man whose growth was stunted under the weight of a bar'l o' money; Bayard looks like one who had too much space to grow in. They are about as much alike as a hickory tree and a cactus plant.

Mr. Hayes Should Take Courage.
Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Hayes has not lived in vain. An old democrat has been found in Georgia who is in favor of taking him up as the democratic candidate for president in 1880. The venerable fossil has written to Senator Gordon to ask his co-operation in the matter. This, coupled with the successful resurrection of the old whig party, should cause Mr. Hayes to return thanks and take courage.

A Suggestion for Mr. Windom.
Baltimore Gazette.

If Senator Windom wants to deprive the south of its acclimated colored labor and at the same time cut down its representation in congress, let him induce Hayes to write a proclamation and distribute it through that section announcing that 'coons and 'possums are as plentiful as blackbirds in Minnesota and that sweet potatoes grow on sumac bushes. That will start a hegira.

The Difference.
New York Star.

The substitute adopted by the democratic senators for the Edmunds resolution will commend itself to every sensible citizen by reason of its moderation, comprehensiveness and strict accord with constitutional principles. The Edmunds resolution is designed to disturb and derange—the substitute to soothe and tranquillize.

The Infamy, Not the Glory.
Washington Post.

"To John Sherman belongs the glory of resumption," says an organ. That is wrong. The glory belongs to the men who suffered, while the infamy of resumption belongs to the man who unnecessarily forced the suffering in order to make political capital out of his "peculiar method."

Too Much Pension and Sentiment.
New York Times.

Just now congress is sentimentally dabbling with pension bills, the Indian question, and various other matters of remote importance and of doubtful character. A little hard common sense is needed in the legislation of the country.

St. Jerome Should Read up.
Washington Post.

Will somebody present Senator Edmunds with a bound volume of the decisions of the supreme court? The old gentleman seems to be wofully ignorant.

A Sign.
New York Herald.

The president's hesitation in signing the supplementary pension bill is a pretty good sign that he does not care for a second term.

The Scent of War.
Boston Post.

Conkling is putting on the hair-oil regardless of cost. People may think this means that things will be smoothed over. It don't though. It means fight.

Six Years More.
Washington Post.

Six years more of Logan as a senatorial nuisance.

Where Don's Strength Is.
Philadelphia Chronicle.

Don Cameron's statesmanship lies in his pocketbook.

Over the Banisters.

Over the banisters bends a face,
Daringly sweet and beguiling;
Somebody stands in careless grace,
And watches the picture, smiling.

The light burns dim in the hall below;
Nobody sees her standing,
Saying good-night again, soft and slow,
Half-way up to the landing.

Nobody, only the eyes of brown,
Tender and full of meaning,
That smile on the fairest face in town,
Over the banisters leaning.

Tired and sleepy, with drooping head,
I wonder why she lingers,
And when all the good-nights are said!
Why, somebody holds her fingers—

Holds her fingers and draws her down,
Suddenly growing bolder,
Till her loose hair drops its masses brown
Like a mantle over his shoulder.

Over the banisters soft hands fair
Brush his cheeks like a feather;
Bright brown tresses and dusky hair
Meet and mingle together.

There's a question asked, there's a swift caress,
She has flown like a bird from the hall-way;
But over the banisters drops a Yes
That shall brighten the world for him alway.

MILTON COUNTY POSTPONED SHERIFF sales. Will be sold before the court-house door, in the town of Alpheretta, Milton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in February next, the following property to-wit: Lots of land Nos. 916, thirty-six acres of 915, twenty-seven acres of 904. All lying in the first district and second section. Levied on as the property of Hampton Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Milton superior court in favor of Thomas B. Newton, administrator of W. P. Jenison, deceased, vs. Hampton Smith. Property pointed out by plaintiff, this January 2, 1879.
52jan5wtds. WM. BURSE, Sheriff.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

Southern Express Company's
— SALE OF —
Unclaimed Freights!

ALL UNCLAIMED FREIGHT REMAINING in the office of the Southern Express Company at Atlanta, Ga., at this date, January 12, 1879, will be sold for charges, 10th FEBRUARY, at No. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., by D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer, unless called for and charges are paid before day of sale.

SALE POSITIVE. TERMS CASH!

For list of packages see bills posted at post-office and Express office. W. W. HULBERT, Ag't.
W. H. CLAYTON, Sup't. jan12 30d

N. R. FOWLER.......Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED in the will of Joseph Winship, deceased, we will sell at public outcry, before the Court-house door of Fulton county, on Tuesday, February 4th next, between the usual hours of sale the following described property in the city of Atlanta:

One well improved lot on the east side of Walton street, at the corner of Bartow street, known as No. 99, containing about one-half acre; the improvements consisting of a two story, 6-room frame dwelling, a two-room kitchen, out-houses, etc.

A lot fronting 33 28-100 feet on the east side of Peachtree street and extending back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, having thereon a two-story brick store-house, known as number 57, and now occupied by G. S. Pryor.

A lot on the east side of Collins street, at the corner of Pine, fronting 67 feet on Collins, and extending back east, same width 140 feet, having thereon a three-room framed dwelling, and a never failing well of excellent water.

A vacant lot on southeast corner of West Peachtree and Cox streets, fronting 75 feet on Peachtree, and extending back east 187½ feet.

Plats of the above property will be exhibited on day of sale, and can be seen at the office of N. R. Fowler, who will take pleasure in showing the premises at any time before the sale.

TERMS CASH.
ROBERT WINSHIP,
GEORGE WINSHIP,
Executors of Joseph Winship, deceased.
Atlanta, Ga., January 22, 1879.
384 jan23 dtds

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.
DECIDED SUCCESS
Of the Eminent Tragedian,
MR. F. C. BANGS,
— AND —
FORD'S GRAND COMBINATION.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 24th—Only time here of the Great Roman Tragedy, by the Rev. J. Sheridan Knowles, P. E. C., entitled
VIRGINIUS!
OR, THE DEATH OF VIRGINIA.
SATURDAY MATINEE—AT CHEAP PRICES!
MR. BANGS in his great personation of
SHYLOCK!
"The Jew that Shakspeare drew."
ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES!
Saturday Night—Last Appearance!
JULIUS CÆSAR!
WITH THE GREAT STAR CAST.
Reserved Seats at Phillips & Crew's.
jan24 dlt

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

MEETINGS.

A REGULAR CONCLAVE OF CŒUR DeLION Commandery, No. 4, K. T., will be held at their Asylum this (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock. Order of the Red Cross. Visiting Sir Knights in good standing invited to attend. jan24 dlt

WANTED.

WANTED—A SHOW CASE, SILVER mounted, 6 feet long. Apply to J. A. M., P. O. Box 157. 400 jan24 dlt

WANTED—A LARGE HOUSE, CENTRALLY located, to be used as a boarding house, by a very desirable and responsible tenant. Hurt & Low, Real Estate and Insurance Agents. jan24 dlt

WANTED—FOR A CASH PURCHASER—a desirable residence of 6 or 8-rooms, servants' rooms and kitchen, either on Washington or Peachtree street. Hurt & Low, Real Estate and Insurance Agents. jan24 dlt

WANTED—$1,500.00—TO BORROW ON REAL estate worth five times the amount. Will give ten per cent. Address W. S. J., 77 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. 000 jan24 dlt

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE FOR A SICK lady. A colored woman preferred. Recommendations required. Apply to E. L. Connally. 000 jan24 dlt

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—7-ROOM HOUSE, No. 51 W. Cain street; 6-room house, No. 182 Luckie street; 9-room house, No. 68 E. Peters street; 6-room house, No. 39 N. Forsyth street; 4-room house, corner Collins street and Forest avenue; 7-room house, No. 181 Whitehall street. Hurt & Low, Real Estate Agents, 44 Marietta street. jan24 dlt

FOR RENT—NO. 54 WHITEHALL STREET, occupied by W. E. Cater & Co. Possession given first of February. Apply to W. E. Cater & Co. 204 jan12 tf

LOST.

STOLEN—ON 30th DECEMBER LAST, AT night, from Mrs. Nancy Harden's plantation near Rutledge, Georgia, a black mare Mule, fifteen hands high; mark on loin near left hip; hoofs on hind feet twisting inward; ten years old. Also, horse Mule; same color; aged four years; has cut on back of left hind hoof. I offer fifty dollars for recovery of Mules and apprehension of thief, or twenty-five for either with thief. W. C. D. Harden, Rutledge, Ga. January 8, 1879. 183 jan11 dlod fri sun wed

FOR SALE.

500 PAIRS MEN'S, BOYS', LADIES' Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. Samples of a Boston traveler. Must be sold before the last of the month. Now is the time to get Boots and Shoes cheap. No two pair alike. At H. Krouse & Co.'s, 28 Peachtree street. jan24 dlt

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER! Pure apple cider. For prices and circulars address Jones & Co., 35 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 210 dec9-tf sun wed fri.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOORS, BLINDS, GLAZED SASH, ETC. Believing I have the best stock of goods in my line in Georgia, I invite a close examination of same, also a comparison of prices. No trouble to show my goods. I came here a few months since to make Atlanta my permanent home. By the low prices, inaugurated by me, first-class goods, promptness and square dealing, I have already built up a trade not exceeded in Atlanta. Call and see me, or write me before purchasing. F. W. Hart, 30 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 559 oct23 dtf

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent fixture in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 38 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 dtf

MILLER & BENNETT,
BOOK & JOB PRINTERS,
24 BROAD STREET,
Sunny S. Building | By the Bridge

WE DESIRE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS and the public generally, that we have purchased the "Sunny South" Job Office, and at considerable expense fitted up a first-class office, and are now prepared to do work in the best style of the art, at prices to suit the times. We have had the pleasure of working for the Atlanta people for many years, and would simply refer to the past as an earnest of the future. All we ask is that you give us a trial.
J. J. MILLER,
B. F. BENNETT.
284 jan16 dlm

GRAND WINTER EXCURSION
— TO —
Nassau, N. P., and Havana, Cuba,
— VIA —
Savannah, Jacksonville and Key West.

IT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE FLORIDA NASSAU AND HAVANA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE to organize a Grand Excursion in the States of Tennessee and Georgia, to Nassau and Havana, via Savannah and Jacksonville, Florida.

It is the purpose of the Management of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line to make this Excursion Rates exceedingly favorable, so that all who desire to visit the "Tropics" can do so at a very trifling expense. The elegant IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP "SECRET," of the Florida, Nassau and Havana Mail Steamship Line, has been reserved for the occasion of this GRAND EXCURSION, and will

Sail from Jacksonville, Fla., on	15th February
Arrive at Nassau	17th "
Leave Nassau	18th "
Arrive at Key West	19th "
Arrive Havana	20th "
Leave Havana	22d "
Leave Key West	23d "
Arrive at Nassau	24th "
Leave Nassau	25th "
Arrive at Jacksonville	27th "

Rates, For 50 Excursionists or More.

From Atlanta to Nassau and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship,) $55 each.
From Atlanta to Havana and Return, (including Meals and State Rooms on Steamship.) $65 each.

Tickets will be good for Thirty Days from Atlanta.

Round Trip Tickets will be furnished members of this Excursion from Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville to Atlanta at Half Fare. Parties purposing embracing this splendid opportunity of visiting the tropics, should notify the undersigned at once, so the exact number of excursionists may be known.

A deposit of $15 must be made on or before the 1st day of February, and balance of amount of Ticket must be paid at my office before leaving Atlanta. Should the excursion not be made up the deposits will be refunded without expense to the depositors.

Parties who desire to spend a few days in Florida before sailing day of the steamship, can get their Tickets on and after the 5th of February, at my office. For further information, apply to
R. D. MANN, General Agent,
No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Gen'l Passenger Agent Jack. Nas and Hav. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
317 jan19 dtd 2d page

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY CONSENT AND AUTHORIZE MY wife, Mrs. Louisiana Aderhold, to become a Free Dealer after this date, and notify the public accordingly, and I am authorized to act as her agent. Fulton county, Ga.
526 dec24 law4w A. G. ADERHOLD

J. J. WILLIAMS. F. TAYLOR.
J. J. WILLIAMS & CO.
DEALERS AND
Commission Merchants
— IN —
Grain and Provisions,
Nos. 17 and 19 Kennesaw Block,
FORSYTH STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

JANUARY 22, 1879.

OUR WAREHOUSE HAVING RECENTLY undergone thorough repairs, we are now **Prepared to Store at Low Rates** all lines that may be offered. Having a PRIVATE TRACK our facilities for handling goods FREE OF DRAYAGE are unequaled by any other house in the city.

Special Rates on Cotton and Fertilizers.
387 jan23 dlw

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., January 17th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th instant, 6 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	[illegible]
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	[illegible]
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled've	[illegible]
" Camak	1 08 p m	" Camak	[illegible]
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n	[illegible]
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	[illegible]
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	[illegible]

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	[illegible]
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	[illegible]

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e. Augusta	[illegible]
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	[illegible]

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Ag't.
000 jan24 dtf

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Acworth is moving along serenely.

—Mrs. Martha D. Massey, an aged lady of Marietta, is dead.

—Mr. John B. Head, of Cartersville, died recently in Nashville.

—The boy with the Alabama sling is becoming a terror to Savannah.

—Washington has shipped nearly 9,000 bales of cotton this season.

—Three new houses and an Episcopal church building are going up in Washington.

—The widow of General A. R. Wright was married in Brunswick recently to Mr. Huger, of Augusta.

—Sam. Small, late of the Chong Ellizay will hang the French exposition on a screen at Cartersville to-night.

—Marietta plumes herself on her advantages as a cotton market. Marietta is a nice little town anyhow.

—It is rumored that a joint stock company will soon build a large hotel in Columbus on the site of the Rankin house.

—A Lost Mountain man laid another man out cold with his fist the other day. The latter is getting well enough to be improving a little.

—General Sherman is coming south by the Kennesaw route. Wrenn says this trip will do Tecumseh more good than any he has ever taken.

—A Burke county woman broke into a drug store at Toomisboro recently to get opium. She also burglarized the drug store in Waynesboro recently. She ought to be turned over to Woolley.

—Macon has a colored policeman whose name is William Bishop. He is said to make an efficient officer. It is probable that one of Bishop's duties will be to skirmish around and arrest murderers.

—A horse belonging to some gypsies, who are camped near Washington, was taken from the camp one night recently, and its mane and tail shaved. The gallantry of such an act ought to excuse the seeming inhumanity.

—The Macon Telegraph learns from a correspondent that Mr. H. J. Land, an ex-marshal of Forsyth, had a difficulty with the present marshal of the town, who was endeavoring to arrest him. Mr. Jacob Mount was shot by a stray bullet in the firing which took place between the two men. Land has escaped.

—Magistrate J. J. Abrams, of Savannah, has resigned his office, in order that he may devote more time to the professon of law, the demands of which have become very pressing. The business of Mr. Abrams's office was conducted with the method and regularity of clock-work, and he was probably the most efficient magistrate in Savannah.

—Americus Republican: Charles Harris, a colored man, was up before his honor for some case of misdemeanor, and not being ready for trial was sent to jail. Not liking to leave his family unprotected and his farm unattended, he applied to Mr. Wheeler, the jailer, for permission to go to his work—pledging his word that he would be at court ready for trial. Mr. Wheeler kindly consented, and Charles went on his way rejoicing. When court met winter had set in pretty severely, and Charles was in [illegible] county. He started and got to Flint river, and lo! it was so swollen by the vast amount of water fallen in previous rains that the boat was gone and no way to cross. He looked up and down the bank, but to find a way across he could not. The winter winds howled around him and the muddy waters rushed madly on. He had no time to lose, as he had pledged his word to his kind jailer that he should not suffer if he allowed him to go and take care of his farm; so without hesitating longer he pulled off his clothing, tied them in a bundle and then on top of his head, and plunged into the chilling waters. With strong arms and determined will he was soon over in Sumter, and made his way to the court-house with all speed. He stepped into the door of the court room as his case was called, and defended by the gallant Allen Fort, was acquitted. These are facts from Colonel Fort himself, and speaks well for the integrity of Charles.

—Augusta Chronicle: Learning that Colonel T. J. Smith, one of a committee of three appointed by the state agricultural society to confer with Atlanta and other cities in the state, for the purpose of ascertaining what inducements could be offered to have the state fair held in either, was in the city, a Chronicle reporter called upon him and stated that Augusta was anxious to have the fair here. The reporter then asked if it was probable the movement now on foot in this city looking to that end would meet with success. Colonel Smith: Being advised that a meeting of the citizens of Augusta is in contemplation at an early day, to consider the propriety of holding the next state fair in this city, and providing ways and means for the consummation of the same, allow me to state that a contract was entered into between the State Agricultural society, and the citizens of Macon and Atlanta to confine the fairs for ten years to those cities. These being the only two cities contending, it was compromised to hold the state fair in those cities alternately for ten years, and Macon has had her five fairs and Atlanta four. The latter city, having organized a North Georgia fair association, holding its first fair last fall, the preceding week to the state fair in Macon, the impression has gained ground that such a movement on the part of Atlanta was antagonistic to the fair of the State Agricultural society, and a committee has been appointed by the State Agricultural society to confer with Atlanta and other cities to know what inducement would be presented to get the next state fair. Some intimation was made at the Macon fair that Augusta desired to know what inducements would bring the fair to that city, and I am here to confer with the authorities and citizens so soon as Atlanta is consulted, and I fear a meeting this week of the citizens upon holding the next state fair would be premature. Notice will be given very soon if holding the next state fair is an open question. If so, it will give me much pleasure to meet with the citizens of Augusta, as one of the committee, and confer freely upon the subject. I will take this opportunity of stating if the fair is not held here next fall, the citizens of Augusta will have an equal chance at the fair of 1880, and many friends, outside of Augusta, that will advocate her claim for the same.

—The opinion of the people has been fully confirmed by wide spread experience that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best and cheapest remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, etc. 243

—Electric and Warm Baths Cure Colds, etc., at 67 Whitehall street, Southern Surgical Institute. Electric, 50; Warm, 25c. 391 jan23 d4t

Grand Opportunity to Buy

Dry Goods and Carpets Cheap at the great clearing out sale of FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan12 dtf

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.
253 june22 deowly &wkyeowly

Of Interest to the Public.

Public speakers are often annoyed, and even seriously afflicted with an affection of the throat, which greatly hinders their efforts to entertain and instruct their hearers. A slight cold adds to the difficulty, and sometimes results disastrously unless efficient means be used to prevent. Everyone knows the healing virtues of honey and tar, which are found in all their strength and purity in the greatest Cough Medicine ever prepared. A certain cure for Colds, Coughs and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs is found in Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, which, together with the golden treasure of the bee, contains the resinous balm yielded by the pine, combined with other materials as simple and efficient. Remember Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will cure your cough. Price 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co., at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy AND BLOOD PURIFIER Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Billious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. **AGENTS WANTED**

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.
205 agu17 deod & weowly am col nex read mat

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address **DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.**
86 feb5 d&w1y

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough;—cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name ***McLane***, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

GO AND SEE

F. S. CHAPMAN,

—AT—

Cor. Broad and Marietta Sts.

WHERE YOU WILL FIND EVERYTHING kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

A Good Variety of Soaps, Perfumes, Extracts, Brushes, Combs, etc.

— ALSO —

SPICES, WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,

— ALL KINDS —

PATENT MEDICINES.

With an experience of thirty years, and with GOOD FACILITIES for buying, the

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT

is supplied with the best English, French, German and American Chemicals, bought direct from the best houses in the country. He Compounds all Medicines that are put up at the store and uses none but the best quality. His charges are very moderate, and Physicians and Patients will find it to their interest to try him.
335 jan19 d1w

ATLANTA ROLLING MILL CO

ATLANTA, GA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Rails, Fish Plates,

—AND—

MERCHANT BAR

V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.
81 nov8—3m

F. W. HART,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds, GLAZED SASH,

Mouldings, Stair Railing, Newel Posts, Balusters,

WINDOW GLASS,

Builders' Hardware, Etc.

30 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.
514 mar21—tf octc

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA. Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
309 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building.
300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.

TRIPPE & NEEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building.
257 sep12'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House.
188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, STUDENT AT LAW, At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS.
466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress.
296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATHENS, GEORGIA. As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party.
272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, P. LAYNE, Proprietor, CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE. This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA, Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.
000 oct29 dtf

MARKHAM HOUSE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
30 sepl d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FIELD BROS.................PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.
The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.
J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL, Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, Proprietor.
January 11, 1879...dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.................PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room. The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS. WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers. Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association will be held at the office of the Company, No. 3 Kimball House, February 12th, 1879, at 10 a. m. B. W. WRENN, Secretary.
268jan15 dtd

FLORIDA. ST. JAMES HOTEL, JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph, J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.
346 dec18 dtf

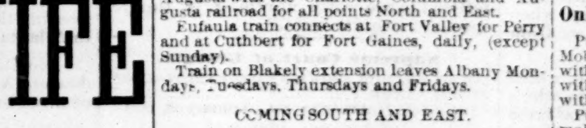
NO MORE **RHEUMATISM OR GOUT** ACUTE OR CHRONIC **SALICYLICA** SURE CURE.

Manufactured only under the above Trade Mark, by the

European Salicylic Medicine Co. OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians in Europe and America, becoming a Staple, Harmless, and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The Highest Medical Academy of Paris report 95 cures out of 100 cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolver of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. $1.00 a Box; 6 Boxes for $5.00. Sent to any address on receipt of price. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO., Only Importers' Depot, 7 Cliff-st, N. Y.
390 nov21 d1y thur sat tues



Georgia Optical Institute, No. 33½ Whitehall Street. No. 33½.

WILL KEEP ON HAND A FULL LINE of OPTICAL GOODS, OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, Etc.,

With the finest stock of Crowned Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in the state, which we will demonstrate to be genuine, and will warrant not to become scratched, get blurred, and retain their perfect brilliancy for lifetime-use; otherwise we will furnish others free of charge.

We are prepared to insert pebble and other lenses in all kinds of Spectacle and Eye-Glass Frames at short notice.

Professor J. W. Barber, a scientific and practical optician, will accurately and skillfully adjust all lenses to remedy and overcome impaired vision. Prescriptions of Oculists for Spherical, Cylindrical and Prismatic Glasses carefully filled.

All orders promptly attended to. 453 dec22 3m

FRANKLIN **TYPE** FOUNDRY, 168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1879—**105th Monthly Drawing.**

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
236 jan14 d&w3w

7th GRAND DISTRIBUTION! Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full. $115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED! TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Succes of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
300 Prizes	50 each	15,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
1 dec3 w dec3&10 d weds&fris jan d tues, thurs & sats w jan7,14,21,28

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH, Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURERR ON

ROOFING MATERIALS, Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use. 15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street, ATLANTA GA.
646 july30 d6m

ESTEY THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.

UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN. **ORGANS.**

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a **BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA.** DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co. 10 Marietta St., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

A New Saddlery House.

C. W. MOTES & CO., No. 96 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

A FULL LINE OF GENTS' AND LADIES' Saddles. Single and Double Harness of all grades, and everything usually kept in a first-class Saddlery House.

Our goods have been carefully selected and bought at the lowest cash prices, which well enable us to sell at prices to suit the times.

Our Manufacturing Department will be conducted by W. F. MOTES, an expert in the trade, and we will employ only first-class workmen, which will enable us to compete with any market South. C. W. MOTES & CO.
422 dec21 d1m

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

Type for Sale.

100 POUNDS BOURGEOIS, 100 pounds Brevier, Small Font of Pica. Has been in use but a short time.
oct29 dtf CONSTITUTION OFFICE

FOR SALE. Five-Horse Engine.

INQUIRE AT CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
dec25 dtf

W. H. PARKINS, Atlanta, Ga. A. C. BRUCE, Late of Knoxville, Tenn.

PARKINS & BRUCE, Architects and Superintendents, ATLANTA, GA.

PLANS, DETAIL DRAWINGS AND SPECIfications for Buildings of every description furnished at reasonable rates on short notice. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Court Houses, Colleges, Churches and Southern Villas a specialty.
138 jan9 d3m 2d pg

Wilcox AND White ORGAN!

THE LEADING ORGAN OF AMERICA.

F. L. FREYER,

GENERAL MANAGER for THE SOUTH.

Also, of the following UNRIVALED GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS, Kranich & Bach, C. L. Gorham, Raven & Co.,

(LATE RAVEN & BACON.)

Every Instrument Fully Warranted.

SOLD AT

Wholesale Factory Prices.

Active Agents Wanted in every county in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Florida.

Catalogues mailed free on application, and correspondence solicited.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND GET THE BEST INSTRUMENT FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

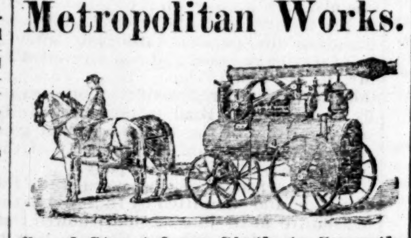
28 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

OR ADDRESS

F. L. FREYER, MARIETTA, GA.
363 jan21 d2w

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Metropolitan Works.



Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.
198 jan26—d&w1y

Commissioners' Sale.

J. Nelson Tappan, Trustee, &c. vs. The Cherokee Railroad Company and others. In Equity, in the Circuit Court of the United States for Northern District of Georgia.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE IN THE CAUSE above stated, the undersigned commissioners, duly appointed by said court, will, on the Fourth day of March, 1879, being the first Tuesday in said month, before the court-house door in the city of Cartersville, in the county of Bartow, Georgia, during the usual hours of public sales, sell at public outcry, the following property of the defendant, the Cherokee Railroad Company, to-wit: Its Railroad, situate in the counties of Bartow and Polk, Georgia, from its terminus at Cartersville, in said county of Bartow, to the terminus at Prior's station, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the said county of Polk, with its franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, including its road-bed, bridges, trestles and iron and its locomotives, cars, trucks, with all appurtenances, and all its other property, real, personal or mixed; this sale not to include any personal property not now in the possession of Daniel S. Printup, the Receiver in said cause, or money or choses in action.

TERMS—Five thousand dollars to be paid down immediately at the close of the sale and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and to be paid in the city of New York or the city of Atlanta, Georgia.

If the cash payment of five thousand dollars is not made promptly the commissioners will be at liberty immediately on the same day at the same place to re-sell said property under the same terms of sale; and if the deferred payment is not made within the time above specified all money paid on the purchase and right of the purchaser to the property sold or its possession will be forfeited, and the commissioners will have the right to take possession of said property and to re-sell the same.

Said sale will be made subject to confirmation by said court on the report of the commissioners.

Possession will be given as soon as the purchase money is all paid.

Titles will be made by the commissioners under and by approval of said court, when all of the purchase money is paid

DANIEL S. PRINTUP,
WILLIAM F. DRAKE,
Commissioners.
522 dec24-tue fri&lawtilld

LYON HOUSE,

Meals, 50 cents. Lodging, 50 cents.

Board per day, $2.00. Rooms included. The above house has been newly renovated and refurnished. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Special rates can be made for board per month. T. B. LYON, Proprietor, Barnesville, Ga.
jan4-dtf

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of Jesse Childress, late of said county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them properly authenticated. January 14th, 1879.
JOHN A. S. CHILDRESS, Executor.
260 jan15 d1w3w sun

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in February, 1879, before the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, under an order of the Court of Ordinary of DeKalb county, the following property belonging to the estate of James H. Born, late of DeKalb county, deceased, one lot, improved in the city of Atlanta, containing ¾ of an acre. Said lot is situated on W. & A. R. R., near the Foundry, known in the plan of survey as lot No. 81, formerly owned by Wallace & Seago, and fronting on State or Wallace street 130 feet, and on Morrison street 205 feet, and on W. C. Moore's line 180 feet, and on west line 170 feet. Said property sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms of sale cash.
R. H. RANDLE,
G. W. JOHNSON,
Administrators.
118 jan8 d1awtd tues

MY WIFE

SAYS

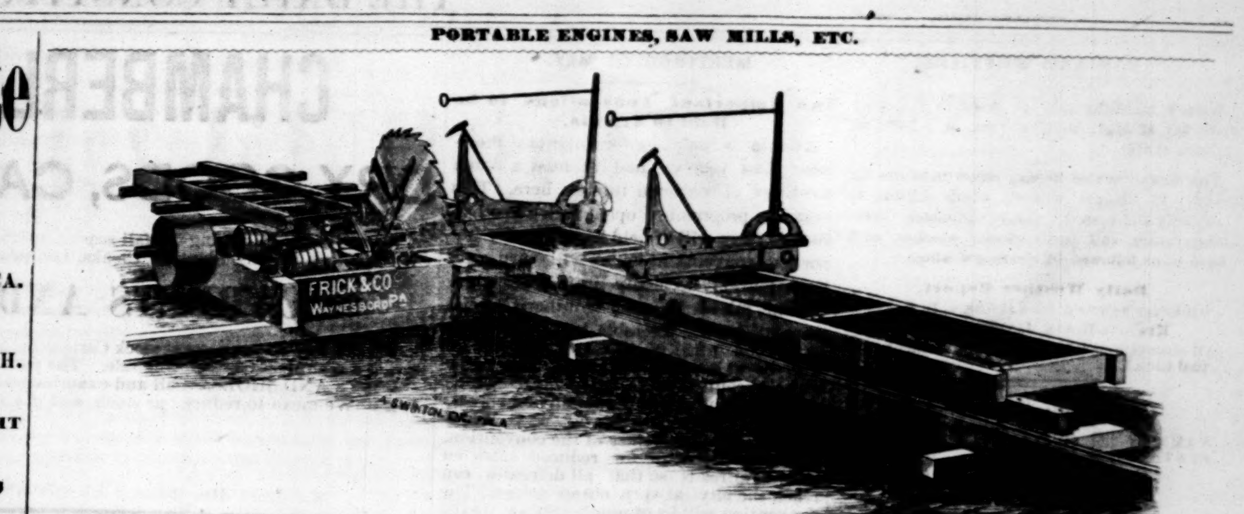
All bar or square cake washing soap wears down in use to a large flat piece, which being too thin to handle or use further is necessarily wasted, while COLGATE & CO.'S "NEW" SOAP (patented oval shape cake) can be cut in two, the oval and clasped readily in the hand, and the larger end worn down to a wafer almost, without waste. "Economy is wealth." COLGATE & CO.'S "NEW" SOAP is not only "the best soap for its price now made," but is the most ECONOMICAL soap ever offered to house-keepers.
371 jan21 d2w

Waverley Seminary.

No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.
MISS LIPSCOMB, Principal.
395 jan23 d1m

PORTABLE ENGINES, SAW MILLS, ETC.



The Eclipse Portable Engine and Frick & Co.'s Circular Saw Mills.

Guaranteed the Best on the American Continent.

THOMAS CAMP, Covington, Ga., General Agent for Georgia.
314 jan19 d6m

YEAST POWDER.

KELLOGG'S YEAST POWDER

A PERFECT BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Uniform and reliable. Full weight and full strength. Made from standard materials and perfectly wholesome. All Grocers authorized to guarantee it.
187 mar12 d3t aw eom 6m

STEAM ENGINES.

STEAM ENGINES
july24tf

Mark W. Johnson & Co.

Early Rose Potatoes.

PURE STOCK, NOW READY.

Also, Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Garden Seeds in immense variety; Flowering Bulbs and Seeds, Grass Seeds, Fertilizers, Plows, etc.
27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

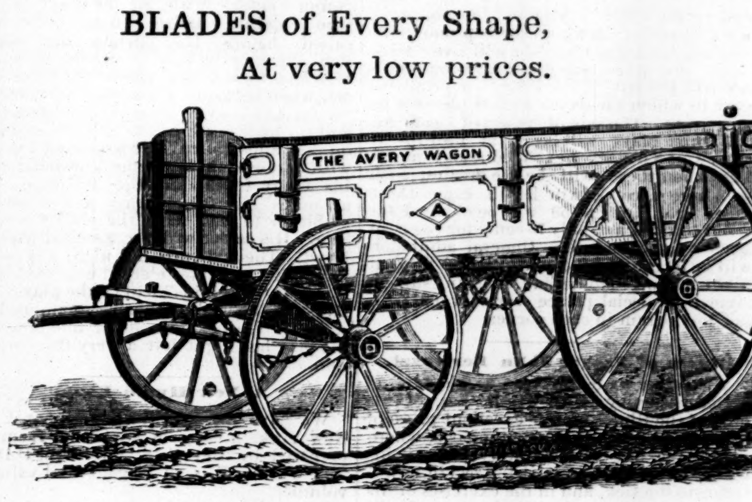
WAGONS, BUGGIES, ETC.

B. F. AVERY & SONS, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Georgia Stock.)

We offer Cash and prompt buyers our

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,
IMPROVED GA. STOCK,
WALKING CULTIVATORS,
SULKY PLOWS,
BLADES of Every Shape,
At very low prices.



We have the largest Stock of

FARM WAGONS,
DRAYS, 1 and 2-Horse,
GROCERS' DELIVERY WAGONS,
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
Ever brought to Atlanta.

Parties wishing to buy will save money by calling on us before purchasing.

B. F. AVERY & SONS.
169 jan10 d2½m wed sun 3d page

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1879.

On and after Sunday, January 5th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 36 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 26 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	1 55 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 15 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen' Supt. C. R. R., Savannah. W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga
000 jan9 dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE,

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:05 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE, Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent
june5...dtf

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, January 12th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:45 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:55 noon

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at.....6:25 a m which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta.....10:50 p m making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)	4:40 p m
Arrives Atlanta " "	8:00 a m

Low Excursion and Emigrant Rates to all points in Texas.

Send for schedules.

B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
jan11 dtf

RAILROADS.

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR-Line Railway.

[Trains run by Atlanta Time.]

Time Tables, in effect January 11th, 1879.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST WARD.

Time of Arrival		Time of Departure		
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	
		5:45.	3:00.	Atlanta.
5:36.	8:58.	8:59.	5:37.	At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10.	10:17.	10:10.	7:11.	At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:25.	11:36.	11:37.	8:26.	At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton, Pendleton and Anderson, C. H.
	p. m.	p. m.		
9:59	1:32	1:33	10:00	At Greenville, S.C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	
11:14.	3:02.	3:08.	11:15.	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Milrose, Saluda, Colemans, connecting here with stages for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	
1:27.	5:26.	5:30.	1:32.	At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester.
a. m.	p. m.			
2:40	6:21			At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Railroad for Mrunoe, Wadesboro, Rockingham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington, and intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m.	p. m.			
2:50	6:30.			At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs. At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

NO. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WEST WARD.

Time of Arrival		Time of Departure		
		a. m.	a. m.	
		10:10.	12:25.	Air-Line Junction.
		10:20.	12:32.	night, Charlotte.
p. m.	p. m.			
12:40.	10:45.			At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. Pt. R. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the great Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

G. J. FOREACRE, G. M
W. J. HOUSTON, G. F. and P. A.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD, SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " " "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup, " " "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " " "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont, " " "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont, " " "	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear, " " "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup, " " "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh, " " "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah, " " "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES, Superintendent.
uly26 der

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., December 28, 1878.

On and after Monday, December 30, trains on the Northeastern railroad will run as follows. Trains daily, except Sunday:

Leave Athens	7:15 a m
Arrive at Lula	9:45 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R. R.)	12:40 m
Leave Atlanta, " "	2:40 p m
Leave Lula	5:37 p m
Arrive at Athens	8:00 p m

On Wednesdays and Saturdays an additional train will run as follows:

Leave Lula	10:15 a m
Arrive at Athens	12:30 p m
Leave Athens	2:45 p m
Arrive at Lula	5:00 p m

The daily trains make close connection to and from Atlanta and points beyond. The semi-weekly trains make close connection to and from Charlotte and points beyond.

JAS. M. EDWARDS, Superintendent.
ian1 dtf

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5¾d; in New York at 9 7-16c; in Atlanta at 8¼c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, westerly winds shifting to northerly and easterly, rising barometer, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with local rains followed by clearing weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, January 23, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	*Humid'y Pr ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.21	57	81	S. W.	G'n'e	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.26	55	87		Calm	.00	Smoky.
Savannah	30.27	57	75	S.	G'n'e	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.18	66	95	N. E.	Fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.21	57	94	E.	G'n'e	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.24	57	94	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.23	56	69		Calm	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.24	60	82	S. E.	G'n'e	.00	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.27	54	100		Calm	.00	Smoky.
Montgomery	30.27	57	87			.00	Foggy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.15	52	82	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.17	58	76	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.14	60	70	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	30.17	61	70	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.21	57	81	S. W.	Fresh.	.00	Fair.
10:31 "	30.21	57	81	S. W.		.00	....

Mean daily bar......	.00	Maximum ther.....	.62
Mean daily ther......	.00	Minimum ther.....	.52
Mean daily humid.	.00	Total rainfall.........	.00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
"DOMESTIC"
THE ONLY
SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
Write for Circulars.
43 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GA.
409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
118 jan7 dlm

AMUSEMENTS.
[See Second Page]
DeGive's Opera House—January 24, "Virginius," Ford's Grand Combination.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 24, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Mule swapping is popular.

—Valentine parties are talked of.

—Four or five auctions are going on every night.

—The Bangs troupe will give a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

—The Beethoven society will probably give a concert at an early date.

—We saw a man from Charlotte, N. C., yesterday loaded down with wild ducks.

—Among the delicacies that are now in the market is plenty of fine lettuce.

—Peanut venders cry "hot meals at all hours."

—The numerous hot-houses in our city are filled with plenty of fragrant flowers.

—Mrs. S. F. Cincannon died night before last at 10 o'clock, of cancer.

—A fine view of the city can be gotten from the roof of the Atlanta cotton factory.

—The boys speak of Wilhelmj, the great violinist, as Bill J. the fiddler.

—Major Morgan's Florida excusion, which will leave the city next Wednesday, is all the talk.

—Captain Fuller says that the reel of No. 5 fire engine put out the fire at the plow factory.

—All of the trains that came in and went out yesterday were crowded with passengers.

—There is no danger of coal advancing in price the present year—so the dealers say.

—Every well regulated saloon keeps on hand a bottle of corn whisky and rock candy.

—Atlanta merchants, as a general thing, are not in favor of local military companies.

—Miss Genevieve Rogers will be here soon. She made dates at DeGive's opera house yesterday.

—Some of our wholesale dry goods establishments have a dress parade of their clerks every afternoon.

—The caps of the sewers located near the Pryor street entrance of the passenger depot are filled with all manner of rubbish.

—Everybody wants to know when Kimball is going to start the factory. If Kimball knows he won't tell a newspaper reporter.

—Augusta News: Things are getting desperate when a handsome young Atlanta druggist dispatches to Augusta for a bouquet of japonicas to give to a young lady to-night. The future may tell a Tay-lor two.

—After glancing in upon the ball held at the Kimball house Wednesday evening last, a young man remarked yesterday that he was willing to go before Justice Tanner and swear that there were more pretty girls in Atlanta than any other city in Georgia.

—You are cordially invited to a series of religious meetings in the basement of the First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, conducted by the pastor and Rev. Messrs Bachman. Come promptly. Services commence at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m., and continue one hour. Entrance east corner of building next to General Austell's.

—Reese & Adamson, Carrollton, Georgia, have formed a copartnership in the practice of Law. These gentlemen already enjoy an excellent practice throughout the Coweta Circuit, and will give prompt attention to any business in this or the adjoining circuits. They are considered a whole team and two of the most accomplished and rising young lawyers belonging to the profession.

—We have been requested to announce that there will be a special service for deaf mutes holden in St. Philip's church next Sunday night at 7:30, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., rector of St. Ann's church, New York. Persons residing in the city who have friends in the country or adjoining towns belonging to this class are requested to notify them of the service so that the may enjoy this opportunity of engaging in divine worship in the sign language. Dr. Gallaudet has exclusive charge of the deaf mutes in New York, and has great experience. His service and sermon will be of unusual interest to all.

—Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, Officers King and Starnes, of the police force, while on duty on Forsyth street, near Peters, discovered a fence dividing two residences in a blaze. Upon investigation it was found that a box, into which had been thrown some live coals, had taken fire, and the flames had been carried to the fence. The officers tore down a portion of the fence and put out the flames. Had it not been for the timely arrival of Officers King and Starnes, the fire may have resulted very seriously.

Make no Mistake.

In Dooley's Yeast Powder you get the best article of the kind in the world. The cans are always full weight, the article itself the purest and strongest possible, so that a smaller quantity than usual suffices. Do you want your baking always perfect? Don't fail to use Dooley's Yeast Powder.

MEETINGS IN MAY.

Two Important Conventions to be Held in Atlanta.

Atlanta is the place for important meetings. Last year we had at least a dozen meetings of national interest here. This year the programme opens with a fine list. In May there will be held here two very important conventions which will turn public attention decidedly in this direction. On the 8th of May the southern Baptist convention will assemble here to remain in session until the 13th of May. There will be at least 300 delegates. This is the highest council of a great church which numbers hundreds of thousands of members in the south. We learn that Mr. W. G. Whidby, the railroad secretary of the convention, is already preparing for reduced rates on all the railroads so that all delegates can reach the city at very cheap prices. The convention will be of much interest to the public generally and of great importance to all Baptists.

The second big meeting in May will be the general convention of medical doctors in the United States. This is one of the largest and most intellectual bodies in the country. There will be hundreds of the best physicians in the United States present at the convention. It will remain in session several days. The doctors in Atlanta will entertain their visitors handsomely. These two conventions will make Atlanta lively in May.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Twenty-five New Commissions.

The clerks of the executive office have been unusually busy for some days past. In all the of 138 counties of the state there were elections for seven officers each. There were also chosen in the state about forty county commissioners. Thus there was a total of 1,006 commissions issued from the executive offices. All these were sent out in the remarkably short time of five days, when it has hitherto required fully two weeks to complete the work. Yesterday the following twenty-five justices of the peace were commissioned:

NAMES.	District.	COUNTY.
E B Holcombe	819	Bartow.
W P Boggs	257	Jackson.
Daniel W Morrison	1185	Berrien.
H A Roebuck	139	Elbert.
Wm Aderhold	731	Campbell.
J T Newman	729	Carroll.
W S Phillips	1052	Clinch.
Isaiah Williams	945	Dooly.
T K Lewis	1004	Dooly.
W S Shepherd	625	Mitchell.
L O Cappedge	535	Dooly.
Phillip P Chastain	1130	Franklin.
R J Whitlock	402	Habersham.
J H Reinhardt	248	Jackson.
J H Fletcher	596	Monroe.
J T Howard	618	Monroe.
Joseph O Holmes	557	Monroe.
John M Gaddis	482	Pickens.
William J Pool	1098	Pickens.
W M Richardson	1251	Rockdale.
[illegible]n F Hardin	561	Rockdale.
John W Pilkenton	537	Upson.
[illegible] Burson	915	Walton.
T C Sanders	1042	Webster.

MODJESKA.

The Great Actress in Atlanta.

Yesterday Mr. M. R. Hayden, who is well known as a successful dramatic agent, arrived in the city as contract agent of the Modjeska troupe which is billed to appear here Friday and Saturday, January 31st and February 1st. We learn that he engaged the beautiful bridal chamber at the Kimball house with full suite of rooms and private parlor for the famous actress. The entire troupe will stop at this hotel. We learn that the receptions given to Mme. Modjeska wherever she has appeared have been almost unparalleled. She comes supported by a very strong troupe. She will open her Atlanta engagement with "Camille," in which she is pronounced peerless. Saturday night she will give "Adrienne" and at the Saturday afternoon matinee will present "Frou-Frou," a beautiful play in which she seems to find pleasure in appearing. The sale of reserved seats for the three plays will begin at Phillips & Crew's at 8 o'clock next Wednesday morning when there will be the greatest rush seen here since Edwin Booth came three years ago. Only $1.50 will be charged for reserved seats, and only 75 cents for reserved seats to the matinee. General admission will be 50 cents to the matinee and $1.00 at night. Mme. Modjeska travels in superb style in a special palace car adorned with her monogram in each corner.

Illness of Father John Bertrazzi.

We regret to learn, from a telegram received yesterday for Dr. H. B. Lee, of this city, of the illness of this excellent priest of the Catholic church at Chattanooga, where during the late yellow fever epidemic his eminent services and untiring zeal in ministering to the sick, and in the exercises of his sacred calling, won the admiration of all. Father Bertrazzi has been conspicuous for his undaunted courage and zeal in the services of suffering humanity, both in the plague hospitals of Europe, as well as those of our own country; and it was in the Atlanta hospital, at Chattanooga, during the recent epidemic that he formed a warm friendship and admiration for Dr. Lee, whom he had summoned to his bed of sickness. This is a deserved compliment to Dr. Lee, whose absence in South Carolina at this time prevents him responding to the urgent summons. At last accounts Father Bertrazzi's condition was considered very critical.

A Reception.

About forty of the Atlanta friends of Mr. Paul Bleckley, who is in the support of Mr. Bangs, met him at the Macon train yesterday to welcome him back to his old home. The boys were glad to see him in Atlanta once more. He used to take a leading part in the amateur dramatic performances here and there gave evidence of superior talents which we trust will be fully and finely developed in the great field now open before him.

POLICE POINTS.

—No state arrests were made yesterday by the police.

—The benevolent association of the police force is doing a good deal of good.

—The streets were very orderly last night and few arrests were made by the police.

—Recorder Milledge presides with the dignity of a supreme court judge.

—It is said that Willis Jarrell can track a thief as well as a trained dog.

—The police are paired off according to style and carriage.

—The position of superintendent of the two gangs of convicts from the recorder's court has been done away with.

—Captain Flynn is not now a resident of Jenningstown, having removed into the city.

—Wiley Redding has not written a love letter to any member of the police force in over two years.

—Captain Connolly says that he has a sensation that will be ripe enough to pick in a few days.

—It is rumored that one of the members of the city police is preparing for the ministry.

—Captain Mike White has fully recovered from his recent illness, and now he is after the thieves again with renewed vigor.

—Tramps are only occasional visitors at the station-house. They do not seem to like the fare that is given to the chain-gang hands.

—Israel Elthrage was arrested by the police yesterday upon a charge of larceny. As it was found that there was nothing wrong in Isreal he was discharged from custody.

—It will be conjectured that Recorder Milledge had a fine court yesterday, when we say that $50 was realized in fines from prisoners tried by him.

—General Tige Anderson's plan by which to work the convicts from the recorder's chain-gang seems to meet with general favor upon all sides. The city council will act upon his suggestions at the next meeting.

—"Could we have done any better than elect 'Tige' Anderson chief of police?" enquired Commissioner Dodd of a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday. After mature deliberation the answer came, "No."

—Captain White has lost one of his hound puppies. He does not know whether it strayed off or whether it was stolen. If any one sees four pounds of ears carrying around one pound of dog it may be known that the animal is Captain White's purp.

—Some negro girls of this city would sooner live at the station-house than not. When they are there they feel certain that they will get something to eat, and when they are not they are in considerable doubt about it.

—Recorder Milledge had a rousing matinee yesterday morning. The curtain went up promptly at 10 o'clock, and act after act was presented without delay, until the performance was over. Eighty-seven dollars was pocketed by the city as the proceeds of the entertainment.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We announce in closing the fall season, special bargains in the following goods: Foreign and Domestic DRESS GOODS, Colored SILKS, Black SILKS, Blankets, Cloaks, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Hosiery, etc.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

We will add to our present stock Carpets on Monday, 30th instant, an immense line of CARPETS bought by Mr. Boynton of our firm at a manufacturer's closing sale. The patterns are beautiful, and prices way below anything ever seen in this market. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Call and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We have an immense stock, at bottom prices.
☞ We mean to reduce our stock, and if you wish bargains give us a call, and you SHALL be satisfied.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.

654 dec31 d1m 4th and 5th cols 4th pg

Julius Cæsar.

Perhaps of all the plays of Shakspeare, there is none so finely adapted to the stage as "Julius Cæsar." It commemorates in the most thrilling manner one of those great events in the world's history at which men will ever gaze without tiring. It is a beautiful embodiment of patriotism, friendship and ambition and all those passions which are so common to the race as to remain the same in all climes and ages. But the very excellence of the play is one of the difficulties of its proper presentation. To give it acceptably we must have at the start three first-rate actors, for we cannot fancy a common ranter giving the proper force to the shrewd chicanery of Caius Cassius, the noble outspoken favoritism of Marcus Brutus, or the superb cunning of Marc Antony. The play has never been given in Atlanta with three stars in the leading role. The nearest approach it has ever had to a proper presentation was last evening, when Mr. Frank C. Bangs appeared, supported by an excellent company, which Manager John T. Ford, of Baltimore, is sending through the south. It is well known that Mr. Bangs made a national reputation in the role of Marc Antony when the play was presented under such splendid auspices at Booth's theater in New York in 1876, with Barrett, Davenport and Bangs in the leading roles. To Mr. Bangs belongs the high honor of the redemption of the stage character of Antony in this country. Too often it has been given to a mere tyro and the eloquence, pathos and power of the part have been lost. Mr. Bangs played the part in New York so as to win the praise of the best critics, and he clings to it in spite of the fact that the role of Brutus offers him a more brilliant field. As Antony, however, he is surely a success. A Roman in his appearance, he moves on the stage the perfect impersonation of the character. Gifted with a rich, mellow voice, trained by long and careful culture, he finds an easy mastery of the ordinary scenes and in the trying funeral oration is at his best in spite of the powerful difficulties of the situation. To appreciate this scene one must see it done in the style it has usually been performed on our stage. The curse pronounced over the dead body of Cæsar was thrilling to an extent that caused Mr. Bangs to be enthusiastically called before the curtain. He was similarly honored at the close of the funeral oration. Although much was expected of his Marc Antony, we are sure the large audience was fully satisfied. His acting is so finished and graceful that it could not but please such an elegant audience.

In the role of Cassius Mr. T. W. Keene won the general plaudit. His wide reputation as an actor was fully sustained last night in every scene. He looked the "lean" Cassius and he acted the part superbly. Twice was he called before the curtain by enthusiastic applause.

Mr. R. L. Downing is too young an actor to attempt the role of Brutus, but he plays it acceptably. He has a rich voice which gives him his best chance at success in the difficult scenes. We must do him the justice to say that we have seldom seen a young actor with so brilliant a future plainly before him. He was called before the curtain last night. Paul Bleckley, or Paul Southerland, as the bills had it, did not appear until the fifth act, when he made a graceful entrance as "Octavius Cæsar." Paul is an Atlanta boy, and the house enthusiastically cheered him on his appearance. He acquitted himself with honor to the extreme gratification of his many friends in the audience. His action is graceful and easy, and he has an ambition to rise with the ability to back him. His career will be watched with interest. The audience last night was one of the largest and most elegant ever seen here. To-night "Virginius" will be the play. Mr. Bangs in the leading role is pronounced excellent. We look for another fine house, as the play last night left a very fine impression.

A New Hymn Book.

We have received from Scribner & Co., New York, a copy of "Spiritual Hymns," prepared by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D.D., of New York. It is an elegant and valuable volume.

Some of the useful and noticeable features of this book it is pleasant to speak of. There are nearly eleven hundred hymns in the collection and an unusual number of tunes. The arrangement is very compact; the music and the text are beautifully printed. We observe frequently a choice of tunes on the same page with a favorite hymn. The name of the composer of the music, when known, and of the authors of the hymns, is given in every instance on the page. The completeness of indexes is a very helpful feature. There are indexes of tunes, of meters, of authors, of Scripture texts, of first lines of hymns, of first lines of stanzas, and of subjects. The book is printed on fine linen paper, with narrow margins, and is consequently of convenient size and of light weight to hold in the hand. Strong tape is used instead of thread stitching, which tends to its durability. It is supplied in various styles of binding, one of them being of gros-grained American silk, an elegant novelty.

The new hymn book will meet with a large sale.

Success in the Stock Market.

Few people understand how large fortunes are amassed so rapidly in stock operations. Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, N. Y., have just published "two unerring rules for success," and full details, so that any one can operate. Mailed free. Their new combination system of dealing in stocks is wonderfully profitable. By this method thousands of orders, in various sums, are pooled into one immense capital, and co-operated as one mighty whole, thus securing to each shareholder all the advantages of vast capital and best skill. Profits divided every 30 days. $15 would make $75 profit, $100 would return $1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock in the month, and so on, according to the market. A New York Fashion Editress and prominent newspaper correspondent made over 375 per cent. profit on an investment, October 5th, 1878. Many others are doing as well or better. Large or small amounts can be used with equal proportionate success by this system. All kinds of stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers 57 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

No "Hard Times" in Atlanta.

The Atlanta correspondent of the Savannah News, in a recent letter to that paper, gives three reasons why he thinks money is not scarce. The following is the third reason:

"Thirdly, and stranger still, if money is so scarce, why is it that such a enormous amount of new furniture is being sold? My office is over the furniture store of Mr. P. H. Snook, and, rain or shine, cold or warm, it is a daily sight to see half a dozen teams unloading and loading furniture under my window. Mr. S. says a great many people are getting married, but that is nothing new. He also says the people don't buy costly furniture, only $150 and $200 sets. This may all be true, yet the quantity sold, as he admits, is perfectly astounding. The Rev. Dr. Tucker says there is no sense in crying "hard times" in Georgia. If the three signs referred to are worth anything in this respect, he is quite right."

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS, SHOWING CASES UNDISPOSED OF: Atlanta Circuit.............................72

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1879.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

Nos. 27 and 28. Argument concluded.

No. 30. Camp vs. Wallace. Claim, from Fulton. P. L. Mynatt, for plaintiff in error. Collier & Collier; B. F. Abbott, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Mynatt, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

A Correction.

The statement that the truck of hook and ladder company was broken on a street-car track while on the way to the fire Wednesday night is incorrect. The truck was slightly injured, but the track had nothing to do with it. Indeed, we have heard parties say that the safest place to drive at night on several of our streets was along by the street-car tracks, as the company seem to have a pride in keeping them in good order at all times.

—Mr. Henry Wooding, of Atlanta, who is now an employee of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine company at New Orleans, will, we learn, return to Atlanta in June and make this city his future home.

The Geological Survey — What has Been Accomplished — The Present Status of the Department.

Savannah News.

Much surprise has been expressed that the legislature, at its late session, failed to make an appropriation to continue the geological survey of the state, a work of vast importance to our material progress, and thus far conducted, apparently, with commendable skill and energy. The matter was laid over for consideration at the adjourned session in July, and, as a necessary consequence, the operations of the department will be suspended during the interval, a result much to be deplored.

As opportune, and as a matter of interest to at least every intelligent reader, we propose to give a brief history of this survey as contained in such official data as we have at our command, in order that all may understand the exact status of its affairs.

In the month of February, 1874, at the suggestion of Professor Wm. Leroy Broun, at that time president of the agricultural and mechanical college connected with the state university at Athens, Dr. H. H. Carlton, then a representative from Clarke county, introduced in the house "a bill to establish the office of state geologist, and to provide for a mineralogical, geological and physical survey of the state." This bill was passed into a law, and Governor James M. Smith, by the authority vested in the executive, appointed Dr. George Little, then holding the professorship of mineralogy and geology in the university of Mississippi, and formerly state geologist of that state, as head of the new department. The law required the survey to be carried on in the three sections known as north, middle and south Georgia, simultaneously beginning at the eastern or western border of the state, and taking each tier of counties in succession. In his first report to the legislature, January, 1875, Dr. Little stated that it would require ten years to finish the work.

Dr. Little entered upon his duties soon after his appointment, having selected the following corps of assistants: Mr. A. R. McCutchen, for the northern division; Mr. D. C. Barrow, for the middle division; Mr. W. S. Schley, for the southern division; Mr. C. A. Locke, engineer; Mr. W. J. Land, chemist. Mr Barrow, on account of a death in his family, and his private affairs demanding his personal attention, after a brief service resigned and was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Loughridge. Special work was done in the gold region during one season by Professor F. H. Bradley, now successfully operating one of the largest and best gold mills in the state, on the property of the Nacoochee gold mining company.

The last report of the geologist to the governor, and submitted by the latter to the legislature at its late session, showed that ten counties in northwest Georgia, to-wit: Dade, Walker, Chattooga, Catoosa, Whitfield, Murray, Gordon, Bartow, Polk and Floyd had been surveyed and complete and accurate maps of these counties had been made, with a complete cross section from the Alabama line to the Cohutta mountains, on the western line of Pickens county.

In middle Georgia, eighteen counties, to-wit: Cherokee, Cobb, Fulton, Douglas, Paulding, Haralson, Carroll, Campbell, Heard, Clayton, Coweta, Fayette, Troup, Meriwether, Harris, Muscogee, Talbot and Taylor, had been surveyed.

In southwest Georgia, twenty-two counties, to-wit: Muscogee, Crawford, Houston, Macon, Marion, Schley, Chattahoochee, Clay, Stewart, Webster, Sumter, Lee, Terrell, Quitman, Randolph, Dougherty, Calhoun, Early, Miller, Baker, Mitchell, Thomas and Decatur, have also been surveyed.

Besides this regularly progressing work, a special examination was made of the blue ridge counties, with reference to locating the gold territory by Professor Bradley, and of the counties of Twiggs, Wilkinson, Laurens, Johnson, Washington, Jefferson, Burke and Richmond, for the purpose of tracing out the marl beds which had been found in Houston, Clay, Chattahoochee and other counties in the southwest by Mr. M. T. Singleton. Still another special work was a thorough survey of the Okefenokee swamp in Charlton, Ware and Clinch counties.

About seventy-five marls have been analyzed in the laboratory of the state university by Professor H. C. White, assisted by Doctor James Little. Many of these are very rich in lime, and some contain three per cent. of potash, while the beds vary in thickness from one foot to twenty feet.

About 600 streams have been carefully measured, and the water powers, ranging from 1 horse-power to 35,000 horse-power, determined by Mr. Locke, engineer of the department.

A collection of 10,000 specimens of ores, minerals and building stones has been made; and about 75 specimens of woods, out of 225 known in the state, have been arranged in the capitol building, showing our independence of the rest of the country for materials for furniture, wagons, and all other necessary wood work. The list of minerals embraces gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, manganese, barite; that of rocks includes soapstone, limestone, sandstone, granite. The precious stones include amethyst, opal, garnet, beryle, ruby, sapphire and diamond. All these are so arranged by counties, and labeled with the name of the owner, number of the lot of land, section and township, that persons from the north and west and from Europe can readily find any material in which they may wish to invest their capital. Daily there are such visitors to the rooms of the survey, and hundreds of letters have been received from others, to whom these visitors have spoken of our goodly land, asking for further information and for printed reports. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been invested in the state by residents of distant states, induced chiefly by the information of our resources disseminated through the agency of the geological survey. The gold yield, alone estimated in 1874 at $40,000 yearly, now reaches near a half million annually.

Without entering into further details, we submit this brief view of the operations of the geological survey, with the hope of inspiring some just degree of interest in an institution that must, if properly fostered, contribute largely not only to the reputation, but to the material wealth of the state. We regard its temporary suspension as most unwise. True economy dictates that it should be continued, and that such facilities should be afforded it as will enable it to achieve the greatest possible amount of good.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr J. W. Hayden, advance agent of Modjeska, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. T. B. Clement, of Covington, Ga., is in the city.

—Colonel J. M. Pace and wife, of Covington, were in the city yesterday.

—Colonel S. W. Hawkins and lady, of Covington, are visiting Atlanta.

—Hon. J. C. Fain, of Calhoun, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. Matt. Sandwich, of the Thomaston bar, is in the city.

—Mr. Glasscock Mays, a prominent officer in the Southern express service, was in Atlanta Tuesday night.

—Hon. Arthur H. Gray, of Catoosa, came down to Atlanta yesterday for the purpose of attending the theater last night.

—Mr. Eugene Ellis has returned to the city after a business tour of the great west. His friends congratulate him on his improved appearance.

The Catholic Library Opening.

The celebration of the opening of the Catholic library last night was quite a success. A large audience was present, and several enthusiastic speeches were delivered, notable among them being the addresses of Colonel J. F. Burke and Mr. John M. Graham. The musical exercises were admirable. The library has made a fine showing.

The Brevard Canvassing Board.

JACKSONVILLE, January 23.—In the United States circuit court to-day Judge Settle sentenced the Brevard county canvassing board, convicted of making false return of the election of Lee. The county clerk was sentenced to three years, and Wright and Johns, respectively, to one year each in Albany penitentiary. Lee is also a state senator from Brevard county. All the other election cases were continued to the May term of court.

The Viceregal Party.

NIAGARA FALLS, January 23.—The viceregal party spent yesterday visiting the scenery about the falls. At Luna island her royal highness set her foot on American soil for the first time. The party then went to Prospect park, which was beautifully decorated with flags and arches and descended on an inclined plane to Ice mound, below the American falls. They then crossed Ice bridge to the Canada side.

The Teller Committee.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHARLESTON, January 24.—The Teller committee yesterday examined several colored witnesses with regard to the alleged election frauds and intimidation in this state. All testified to violence, threats and the use of tissue tickets at the poll.

The B'nai B'rith.

BALTIMORE, January 23.—The fifth district grand lodge of B'nair B'rith elected the following officers for the year ensuing: president, David S. Stern, Baltimore; first vice-president, J. I. Macks, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Dr. S. B. Wolfe, Baltimore; treasurer, Aaron Goodman, Baltimore, and sergeant-at-arms, Max Cohen, of Washington, D. C. William Lavenstein, of Richmond, Va.; J. M. Solomons, of Savannah, Ga., and J. I. Macks, Wilmington, N. C., were elected to fill vacancies in the board of the central orphan asylum fund. Delegates to this district convention will be the delegates to the constitutional or general grand lodge of the order which will meet in Philadelphia next week.

Caleb Cushing and Rufus Choate.

On one occasion Cushing and Rufus Choate were pitted against each other, and Mr. Gerrish, Cushing's old partner, relates how they were both afraid to try the case:

To the amazement of judge, jury and spectators, both Cushing and Choate were somewhat anxious for a "continuance"—in other words for a postponement of trial. As a usual thing, both gentlemen were always anxious to force a case to trial, being in a state of "chronic preparation," as Webster once said in speaking of Choate. In going out of court I met Choate, and said: "How is it that you were ready for a continuance to-day? It is a little odd of you."

Choate replied: "O, I am a little pressed with business, and can afford to let this case stand over."

Said I: "Choate, this is sheer nonsense. I'll tell you what the matter is. You are afraid of Cushing."

"So I am," was the reply, "and I am not ashamed to own it, either."

"Well, well," said I; "this is pretty good. The idea of Rufus Choate being frightened! What on earth do you fear in Cushing?"

"Mr. Gerrish, I will tell you. I am afraid of his overwhelming knowledge of the law."

In the afternoon Cushing came into the office. I went for him at once. "Caleb, what was the matter to-day? Why don't you insist on trying that case?"

"Oh!" he replied, "the weather is too warm, and we have much to attended to, and I didn't care to hurry matters."

"Now, Cushing, be honest; were you not a little afraid of Choate?"

"Well, Gerrish, to be candid about it, I was. Are you satisfied now?"

I then inquired what he feared Choate for. "Do you think," said I, "that he knows any more law than you do?"

"No, sir, I don't," was the answer; "but I'm afraid of the man's influence with a jury, right or wrong."

A Legitimate Triumph in Medicine.

Dread and despair fall upon the community when a terrible epidemic, like the cholera or yellow fever, suddenly desolates our homes; yet, all the while, a more insidious, but no less fatal foe, enters thousands of households every year and carries off the flower of the family in the early flush of manly youth and budding womanhood. People call it Consumption, or "decline." It is, in most cases, the tubercular phthisis or consumption of the lungs, which is the peculiar malady in climates like those of the British Islands and New England, but a general decay or arrest of the vital processes of nutrition. All the doctors agree that there is no remedy for this but COD LIVER OIL, but they are constantly met by the obstacle of inability on the part of the patient to swallow or retain it. This repulsion is entirely overcome by SCOTT'S EMULSION OF THE OIL with the HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA, which is agreeable to the taste, and an unequaled nutrient and tonic for the body, nerve and brain.
415 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1y

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States- man of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for circular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF LOCAL FREIGHT AGENT,
ATLANTA, GA., January 22, 1879.
MR. J. D. STOCKER, City:
I am directed to deliver to you the car Furniture now at this depot, consigned to Armstrong Furniture Co. Please call for it at once. Respectfully,
L. C. JONES, Agent.

Having purchased from owner and shipper the above car-load of Furniture (which has been lying at the Depot for the past month) at my own price, I commence this day to offer the contents of said car as follows:
Wood-top, ¼ and Full Marble Bureaus.
Wood-top and Marble Table, Dresser and Dresser Suites.
Bedsteads of all kinds.
Ladies' and Office Desks, Secretaries, Book Cases, Sideboards, Extension Tables, etc.
At prices lower than they can be bought of any manufacturer in the United States. This is no sensation advertisement. Call and see the goods and get the prices. Also, a full stock of other Furniture, Mattresses, etc. 40 lbs. Hair Mattresses, warranted all hair, best tick, made in 2 ps, $10 each, at
JOHN D. STOCKER'S,
000 jan23 d2t 85 Whitehall street.

Why Hesitate

We have no hesitancy in recommending Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar as an unfailing remedy for Coughs and Colds, as we can give the most substantial and weighty evidence as to its virtues. It has cured thousands, and its increasing popularty is abundant proof that it is appreciated in a vigorous clime where Coughs, Colds and diseases of the Throat and Lungs abound. If you wish to obtain speedy relief from these affections remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar is the best remedy in the world, and is only 50 cents a Bottle. For sale by Collier & Co. at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches; Gold Guard and Opera Chains; Diamond, Seal and Fancy Rings. A large assortment of Solid Silver Bridal Presents just received at
J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 dtf 4th pg

Tax Collector's Last Warning.

I am now issuing Tax fi. fas. against ALL persons who have not paid their State and County Taxes. Anybody who wants to save cost can do so by paying immediately, before the execution goes into the Sheriff's hands. In the future ALL Tax Executions will be levied on personal property, where any can be found. NO EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE.

S. R. HOYLE, Tax Collector.
376 jan22 d3t top col 4th pg

Three or More

Turkish Bath tickets for 50 cents each, at Dr. Wilson's, opposite Markham House.
399 jan23 d3t thur fri sun

—CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of Petrolum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations.
000 jan2 d&weow 1y 2

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1879.

A L Mitchell, J H Hughes, H M McKeldin, Athens; C W Seidell, Ga; L W Newell, F C Weir, Wm Clifford Neff, Cincinnati; J L Hardeman, A A Sharp, Macon; A J McQuaid, S C; Mrs Mattie Daniel, Goldsboro, N C; E E Summer, N C; Jas B Johnson, Augusta; R McFeeters, Newark, N J; A McClintock, Ky; Chas S Hinchman, Philadelphia; W E McAndrew, Macon; F M Bamberg, S C; S Furkas Albany; E M Brown, Griffin; H T Paxton, R P Smith, Eminence, Ky; H Patterson, C Small, W Grubbs, T W Keene, J, F Muicher, G Hoey, W Allen, R L Downing, W H Burton, J Galloway, J W Collier, C Ahreandt, F Connelly, H J Moraso, G Vandraskey, J R Ford, Mrs Octavia Allen, Miss Emma Vaders, Miss Helen Stuart, H Blumentahl, New York; E J Ralls, S J Bond, E J Ryan, Hymar Bistern, Macon; W G Williams, J Formance, J B Michelson, Philadelphia; G C Davis, Baltimore; W C Maybury, Michigan; J L Reid, Milner, Ga; G B Elder, Ga; H Seymour, Evansville; E Harris, Texas; J S Crockett, Mrs Crockett, McDonough, Ga; S H Shock, I & G N R R; J E Andrews, Ala; W W Clark, Covingson; G C Selman Monroe, Ga; Mrs R T Ashbury, Mrs C H Sharp, Forsysh; J M Buscon, Newnan; R P Hawkins, W C Kendall, Ky; S H Davis, Tenn; Mason, Dixon, Marietta; A J Moses, S C; T E Forston and wife, Mrs S R Palmer, Washington.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., January 23, 1879.

P A Moulton, Boston; W A Chenoweth, J S Biggs, Cincinnati; S E Howell, Marietta; J D Nipper, Hampton, Ga; N H Heard, Ga; F Wheelan, Baltimore; T R Lomberd, Ga; Dr J F Warwick, Opelika; L R Winstock, Newyork; S M Spangler, Baltimore; J A Burkank, Indiana; J A Bobt, Bobt; J S Oldige, Louisville; J W Hughes, Woynesboro; A Parker, G W Knott, J A Christian, W H Smith, F C Bangs, A Hopper, B N Webster, Mew York; J W Hoyden, Agent for Modjeska; W M Garlington, Washington, F B Sadler, S W Hess, L S Frank, E Campbell, Baltimore; A W Haygood, J C Taylor; N C; H Miller, P Pieser, Phila; J A Ellis, Chicago; C O Little, Richmond; Jno McLaughlin, Cleveland; R C Johnston, Ga; W J Brown, Abingdon, Va; T B Clements, Covington; E S Bartlett, J M Rice and wife, S W Hawkins and wife, G L Johnson, A H Gray, Ga; C O Little, N C; J E Line, Tenn; J M Hawkins, A C Blalock, J Blalock, Jonesboro; F M Knowles, New Orleani; A M Paterson, Detroit.

HENRY R. POWERS. THOMAS R. EGLESTON.
POWERS & EGLESTON,
Stock, Bond and Money
BROKERS,
No. 20 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
BUY AND SELL BONDS AND STOCKS ON Commission. Receive Funds for Investment. Buy and sell City and State Securities Negotiate Loans. 228 jan14 d1m hd com col

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 23, 1879.

GOLD—
Buying............100 | Selling............100⅛
EXCHANGE—
Buying at...........par | Selling..............¼ prem.
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	103@104	Atlanta City 8s..	105@107
Georgia 7s	108@110	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s gold..	108@110	Augusta City 7s..	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	106@108	Ga. R. R. 7s	102@104
		Ga. R. R. 6s	95@ 98
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	106@108	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s.	105@107
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R. R. 7s.	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A.R.R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds.	105@108
Atlanta Water	99@101		
Atlanta City 7s	99@100		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	74@ 76	South Wes R.R.	97@ 98
Central R. R.	70@ 72	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	102@104		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 2@3. Exchange—long $4 85; short $4.88. Governments dull. State Bonds weak.

NEW YORK, January 23—Evening—Money 2½@3. Exchange $4.85 Governments weak; new fives 106⅛. State Bonds dull.

Stocks active and advancing.

N. Y. Central	114⅞	Chicago & N. W.	60⅝
Erie	25⅜	Preferred	85⅛
Lake Shore	72⅜	Rock Island	125⅛
Illinois Central	84	Western Union	97⅜
Pittsburg	92		

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold......$114,568,920 Currency......$45,245,573

LONDON, January 23.—2:30 p.m.—Consols 96 5-16. Erie 25⅝. Bullion increase £526,000.

PARIS, January 23.—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 113f, 65c. Specie increase 10,425,000 francs.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, January 23, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton dull; middlings 8¼; low middlings 8¼.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	210
Air Line Railroad	206
Georgia Railroad	181
Central Railroad	66
Western and Atlantic Railroad	96
West Point Railroad	86
Total	845
Receipts previously	71,149
Total	71,994
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	72,095

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	1,523
Shipments previously	64,093
Total	65,616
Stock on hand	6,479

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—noon—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 5¾; middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 2,100; American 1,950; futures 1-32 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, January delivery 5 5-16; January and February delivery 5 5-16; February and March delivery 5 5-16; March and April delivery 5 11-32; April and May delivery 5 13-32; May and June delivery 5 7-16; June and July delivery 5½; July and August delivery 5 17-32.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—2:00 p.m.—Middling uplands 5 5-16; middling Orleans 5 9-16; low middling uplands 5¼; good ordinary uplands 5; ordinary uplands 4¾; uplands, low middling clause, new crop, shipped in December per sail 5⅜; December and January per sail 5⅜; February and March 5 13-32.

LIVERPOOL, January 23—5:00 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 6,060 bales; futures closed dull but steady.

NEWYORK, January 23.—Noon—Cotton quiet; sales 883 bales; middling uplands 9 7-16; middling Orleans 9 9-16; futures easier.

January		March	9.59
February	9.39	April	9.76

NEW YORK, January 23.—Evening—Cotton sales 3,441 bales; uplands 9 7-16: Orleans 9 9-16; net receipts to-day 2,775; gross 4,935; futures closed steady; sales 67,000 bales.

January	9.45@9.48	May	9.98@9.99
February	9.48	June	10.1 @10.11
March	9.67@9.68	July	10.20@10.22
April	9.84	August	10.29@10.31

Consolidated net receipts..............................22,683

GALVESTON, January 23.—Cotton steady; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 1,889 bales; gross —; sales 3,486; stock 90,632; exports to Great Britain 5,470; France 848; coastwise 1,197.

NORFOLK, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅛; net receipts 1,651 bales; gross —; stock 20,259; sales 660; exports coastwise 527.

BALTIMORE, January 23.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅜; low middlings 9; good ordinary 8⅜; net receipts 388 bales; gross 625; sales 225; stock 12,007; spinners 110; exports coastwise 30.

BOSTON, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9¼; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 393 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 2,575.

WILMINGTON, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8; net receipts 679 bales; gross —; sales 153; stock 6,194; exports coastwise 359.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Cotton firm; middlings 9⅝; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 180 bales; gross 1,853; sales to spinners 202; stock 9,533.

SAVANNAH, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅛; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 2,349 bales; gross 2,497; sales 1,200; stock 80,963; exports to continent 4,394; coastwise 1,807.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Cotton in moderate demand; middlings 9¼; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 8,119 bales; gross 9,956; sales 10,000; stock 341,841; exports coastwise 816; continent 1,826.

MOBILE, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 8⅞; low middlings 8½; good ordinary 8; net receipts 1,671 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 53,133; exports coastwise 1,860.

MEMPHIS, January 23.—Cotton steady; middlings 8⅞; net receipts 1,910 bales; shipments 1,014; sales 4,600; stock 75,614.

AUGUSTA, January 23.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 8⅝; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 7½; net receipts 1,297 bales; gross —; sales 1,119.

CHARLESTON, January 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 9⅛; low middlings 9⅛; good ordinary 8⅝; net receipts 2,589 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 54,870; exports to continent 4,620; coastwise 871.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
HAVING ARRANGED TO GO INTO A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN THIS CITY,
I will Commence, on Monday, January 20th,
TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.
Will Sell each Night at Auction,
AND AT PRIVATE SALE THROUGH THE DAY.
Merchants may rely upon getting goods from me AT PRICES FAR BELOW THEIR WORTH. Come and see and the prices will convince you whether I mean what I say. The stock, which is very large, must be closed out within a given number of days.
THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.
349 jan19 dtf JNO. T. HAGAN, 119 Whitehall Street.

A RARE CHANCE
Goods at Slaughtering Prices
AT THE
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE
OF
Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
38 Whitehall Street.
Please Call and Price our Goods.
jan12 dtf

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—20c.
BUTTER—10@18c; dull.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 10; turkeys 12½c.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@3½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; North Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00a$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—42½; seed 50a60.
HAY—Timothy 90a$1 00; Clover none
CORN—63.
MEAL—62.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75.
POTATOES—Irish ℔ bbl $2 50@$3 00.
ONIONS—$1 75@$2 00.
CABBAGE—Northern, none.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@47.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a17½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C 9⅛; extra C 9; yellow 7½a8½; New Orleans 8a10.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 25; extra $4 50@$4 75; family $5 25; extra family $5 50; fancy $6 00a$6 25.
BACON—Clear sides 7; sugar-cured hams 10½.
GREEN MEATS—5.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5@5½; shoulders 4½.
LARD—Tierces 7; cans and buckets 7½; refined 7.
CREAM CHEESE—10½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 15.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 40.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 a doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 50a4 00; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 75; buck 2 00.

Tobacco.

Trade active and prices fully maintained. Manufactured Tobacco — very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a1 00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin 1 00; Leather wood 1 00; natural leaf 1 00; Calhoun 1 25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Smoking Tobacco—Common assorted sizes 45a50; medium 50a55; Durham best standard brands 58a60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $6 00; Palermo $8 50; Menton $8 00 ℔ box; Apples, northern $3 00 a$3 50; Oranges, $10 00 ℔ bbl; Cocoanuts 6; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 7c; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 19a14c; Almonds 20a22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½a10; Filberts 12½a15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Flour slightly in buyers favor; southern flour about steady; common to fair extra $3.90@$4.85; good to choice do. $5.00@$6.25. Wheat, winter ½@1c lower and dull; spring without decided change; rejected No. 3 spring 92@93; ungraded winter red $1.09. Corn closed dull and lower; ungraded 47@48; No. 3, 45½; southern yellow 45½@46. Oats lower. Coffee unchanged. Sugar more active and steady; centrifugal 7@7½; low grade Cuba 5⅝@6; fair to good refining 6⅛@6⅞; prime 7; refined unchanged. Molasses unchanged and quiet. Rice fairly active and steady. Rosin firm. Turpentine firmer at 29½. Pork dull and strongly in buyers favor; mess spot quoted at $9.62½@$9.87½; new $8.00@$8.75; middles nominally lower; western and city long clear 4⅝. Lard dull and heavy; prime steam, spot 6.45@6.50. Whisky irregular and unsettled. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO, January 23—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull, weak, lower and heavy; No. 2 red winter 86@88; No. 2 Chicago spring 83⅞ cash; 84½@84¼ February; 85⅜ March; No. 3 Chicago spring 69@69¼. Corn, cash 30¼; February 30⅜; March 30¾; May 35. Oats dull and nominal. Pork dull, weak and lower; cash $8.55; February $8.55@$8.57½; March $8.67½. Lard inactive; cash 5.95; March 6.02½@6.05; April 6.12½@6.15. Bulk Meats dull, weak and lower; shoulders 3¼; clear rib 4.20; clear sides 4.40. At the close, Wheat was in good demand and a shade higher; February 84⅝@84¾; March 85⅝ bid. Corn in good demand and ⅛c higher. Oats unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red fall 93⅛@93⅝ January; 94@94⅝ February. Corn, No. 2 mixed 29⅛@29⅝ cash; 29¼ January; 29⅞@30 February. Oats dull and unchanged. Whisky $1.04. Pork dull; $9.00 delivered. Lard dull and lower at 6. Bulk Meats inactive and lower; 30 days short rib 4.05@4.10; clear 4.20@4.25. Bacon dull and lower; loose short rib 4.75@4.80; short clear 5. Sweet Pickled Hams, 15½ lbs average, 6.35 February.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; in fair demand; red and white 90@96. Corn in fair demand and firmer at 31½@32. Oats inactive at 24@26. Pork dull and lower; offered at $9.00. Lard, steam 6.05@6.10. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 3.60; short rib 4.40 cash; 4.50@4.55 buyer of March; short clear 4.60. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4; clear rib sides 5; clear sides 5¼. Whisky active and advanced to $1.03. Butter dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Hogs easier; packing $3.50@$3.75.

LOUISVILLE, January 23—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red 90@93; amber and white 96. Corn and Oats steady. Pork strong at a decline, $9.50. Lard steady. Bulk Meats strong at a decline; shoulders 3¾; clear rib sides 4½; clear sides 4¾. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, none here; clear rib 5¼; clear sides 5⅜. Sugar-cured Hams 7¾@9. Whisky active.

BALTIMORE, January 23.—Flour active and firm; low grades scarce. Wheat, southern quiet; no arrivals; western dull and lower; southern red $1.00@$1.05; amber $1.06@$1.08; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.06½@$1.06¾. No. 2 western winter red spot and January $1.05¾@$1.05⅞; February $1.05⅞@$1.06; March $1.07@$1.07⅛. Corn, southern nominal; no stock; western dull, weak and lower; southern white 46@47; yellow 46. Oats quiet; southern and Pennsylvania 28@32; western white 30@31; do. mixed 28@29. Provisions a shade easier but not quotably lower. Butter active and very firm for choice western packed at 18@20; rolls 15@17. Coffee quiet and nominally steady; Rio cargoes 11@16. Whisky dull at $1.09. Sugar quiet and steady.

8-Room Residence
FOR SALE.
I WILL SELL A BARGAIN IN AN 8-ROOM Residence, near Executive Mansion. Desirable place. G. W. ADAIR.
313 jan19 d2t jan19 26

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary, will be sold before the court house door of Fulton county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in February, 1879, the following described property belonging to the estate of Andrew Jackson, colored, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

Lot number 45, in the city of Atlanta, in the [illegible] district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on Buces's alley fifty [illegible] and extending back 125 feet, and known as Lawson White lot, and bounded on the west by Buces's alley; on the north by John Bishop's lot and on the east and south by lot owned by A. Ball, on which is situated a small one-story frame house.

Also, lot No. 40, same district and county, and bounded on the west side by Buces's alley in said city, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, on which is situated a two [2] story frame dwelling.

All to be sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash.

J. B. GOODWIN, Administrator.
131 jan8 d1awtd tues

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE of an order of the Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, will be sold at the court house door in Atlanta, in Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the hours for public legal sales, the one undivided third interest of William T. Gunby, deceased, in the following property, to-wit: A certain lot of land situated on the east side of Loyd street, between Peters and Fair streets, in said Atlanta, being sixty-two and a half feet in the front and rear and one hundred and fifty feet deep, running back to the stable lot of John Holbrook, trustee, and between the lots owned by Mrs. Gounan on the south and J. T. Glenn on the north. Also, in all that parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth (14th) district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being number two (2) in the subdivision of the Hammond lot, beginning at the north line of Thomas's lot on Elliott street, on the east side thereof, and running one hundred and fifty feet, thence north [illegible] thence west one hundred and fifty feet to Elliott street, thence south along Elliott street fifty feet to the beginning at Thomas's line, on which there is a good three room dwelling house. Also, all that parcel of land in DeKalb county, Georgia, being the north half of land lot number one hundred and five (105), in the fifteenth district of originally Henry, now DeKalb county, Georgia, bounded north by lands of Robson, Johnson and Kirkpatrick, west by land of Wade, south by half of Dr. Crichton which is the other half of said land lot, east by land lot two hundred and four [illegible] the same being part of the lands conveyed by Pearl to Joseph Pitts in August, 1867, and containing one hundred one and a quarter acres, more or less. On this is a good four room dwelling.

Also, a parcel of land on corner of Foster street and A. and R. A L. R. R., said to contain one hundred square feet, more or less.

The terms of sale are one-half cash, and the balance in two equal payments at six and twelve months from sale day, with seven per cent interest from date.

By authority, I further state that, Messrs. W. D. Cook and Fred S. Stewart, survivors of Cook, Gunby & Co., and who own the other two thirds undivided interests in said lands, will consent to sell their said interests at the same time and place, and upon the same terms.

GEORGE WINSHIP, Adm'r of Wm. T. Gunby, deceased.
92 jan5—law4w sun

SPENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.
REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.
In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including popular numbers, Fine Points 1-2-5-8-15 [illegible] will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
000 jan7...d3m fri

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR FEBRUARY, 1879.—Will be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on the road from Atlanta, Georgia, to Peachtree Creek, being the southwest corner of A. J. Collier and W. F. Herring lot No. 110 in the 17th district of said county, running from said road north sixty nine degrees, eight minutes, west 750 feet; thence north [illegible] degrees, forty-five minutes and two seconds, [illegible] feet to a Spring branch; thence north nineteen degrees and thirty minutes west along said branch 1,025 feet to line of land lots Nos. 110 and [illegible] thence west along the line of said lots [illegible] the corner of land lots 110, 111, 145 and 146; thence north along the line of land lots 111 and 145 [illegible] feet to Peachtree Creek; thence along the windings of said creek 970 feet to the dividing line between Wesley Collier and W. F. Herring; thence along said line 1,385 feet to Peachtree road; thence along said road to the beginning corner; being all that part of the W. F. Herring tract on the north side of Peachtree road, containing eighty acres, more or less, having thereon a dwelling house, barn and various other outbuildings. Levied on as the property of Reuben Arnold, by virtue of and to satisfy a material and builders' lien issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of [illegible] Stewart vs. Reuben Arnold. Property pointed out in said fi. fa.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot fronting 100 feet on Marietta street, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta and running back to the right of way of the Western & Atlantic R. R. adjoining property of Sowers and Scofield, and known as Nos. 492 and 494 on said Marietta street, and used by defendants for office purposes. Levied on as the property of the Scofield Rolling Mill Company by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the City Court of Atlanta, in favor of Atlanta National Bank vs. the Scofield Rolling Mill Company. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also, at the same time and place a lot of land lying in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, it being the north [illegible] corner of said lot and being north of Levi B[illegible]son's and Mimms's, with the original line [illegible] agreed line; said tract containing 33 7-10 [illegible] being the lot on which Michael Kreis did [illegible] at date of levy. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of Anthony Bessenger vs. Michael Kries.

Also, at the same time and place, sixteen acres more or less, of land adjoining the north [illegible] quarter of land lot No. 87 on the north, known as White's slaughter pen lot, being part of sub[illegible] lot of land lot 86, and described as blocks 17 [illegible] 18; said subdivision with a slip 159 20 feet wide, running south and north full length of blocks on the west side, adjoining lands of A. Doane and P. Gardner on the east; W. P. [illegible] man on the south and west, and W. P. [illegible] estate on the west. Levied on as the property of Michael Kries, by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of A. Bessenger vs. Michael Kries.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
114 jan7 d1aw4w

Residences for Sale
I HAVE 6 NEW CONSIGNMENTS OF DESIRABLE Residence Property. Value from $[illegible] to $5,000. Call and see me. Now is the time to buy. Cotton and Bacon ADVANCING and rate of interest DECLINING. G. W. ADAIR.
313 jan19 d2t jan19 26